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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, MAY 5, 1877.

CURRENT TOPICS.

FOUR LEARNED GENTLEMEN of the equity bar—Mr. Sevier, Mr. Ford North, Mr. Kekewich, and Mr. Horton Smith—are about to be added to the list of Queen's Counsel.

WE PRINT elsewhere the Bill which has just been introduced in the House of Lords for regulating the examination of persons applying to be admitted as solicitors. The main object of the Bill is clearly enough stated in the preamble, and we think no one will doubt that the change proposed is one which ought before this to have been effected. It is proposed to do away with the power of the Master of the Rolls, jointly with the Judges of the Common Law Divisions, to appoint examiners and make rules for the conduct of the final examination, and it is also proposed to annul the regulations made by the judges in November, 1875, in pursuance of section 14 of the Judicature Act, 1875, and to vest the power of making regulations for the conduct of the preliminary, intermediate, and final examinations in the Incorporated Law Society. The society is to have the entire management and control of the examinations, and is to be enabled to make regulations with reference (*inter alia*) "to the remuneration, by fees or otherwise, of the examiners," but power is reserved to the presidents of divisions and the Master of the Rolls, or any two of them, to veto any regulations made by the society under the authority thus conferred on it. The regulations as to the fees payable on the respective examinations are to be settled by the presidents of divisions and the Master of the Rolls, or any two, the Master of the Rolls being one. It is proposed to enable the Master of the Rolls to admit an articulated clerk who "has not served under such articles strictly, within the provisions of the Solicitors Act, 1843, and the Solicitors Act, 1860, but subsequently to the execution of his articles *bonâ fide* serves (either continuously or not) one or more solicitors as an articulated clerk for periods together equal in duration to the full term for which he was originally articulated," provided the Master of the Rolls is satisfied that the irregularity is occasioned by accident, mistake, or some other sufficient cause, and the service has been substantially equivalent to a regular service. Advantage has also been taken of the opportunity to extend the provision of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1876, so as to enable solicitors to practise in all ecclesiastical courts, and to enable commissioners for taking oaths in the Supreme Court to take oaths in any of the ecclesiastical courts or matters ecclesiastical, or matters relating to applications for notarial faculties.

THE FORTY-THREE REFORM BILL will shortly come on for discussion on the second reading in the House of

Lords; and a day or two ago there appeared in the *Times* a letter intended to obtain for the Bill "the good wishes of all lessees or occupiers of leasehold property." Surely this ought not to be a difficult matter, for lessees or occupiers will indeed be guilty of the blackest ingratitude if they refuse their good wishes to a Bill which, as the writer says in his peculiarly choice English, is intended to give them "conditionally fixity of tenure," "thus raising the value of their property." The odd thing is that, while doing this, the Bill is not to prejudice landlords—"that this Bill, if it become law, will prejudice landlords need not be feared," oracularly affirms the writer of the letter in the *Times*; but, unfortunately, he not only omitted to adduce the slightest proof that this would be so, but also omitted to give his name, and we doubt whether, under these circumstances, his *dictum* will set the matter at rest. The letter, however, repeats a formula which appears in the Bill itself, and has been often used by its supporters. After working on the fears of "lessees and occupiers of leasehold property" by describing the terrific nature of the power of re-entry possessed by landlords, the writer says that, "landlords, as a rule, treat their right of re-entry in the proper light"—namely, "as a mere security for the performance of the covenants of the lease," and this, he says, is the principle which the Bill adopts. Now, we should greatly like, once for all, to have an explanation of this glib and favourite phrase. We all admit that the right of re-entry is, in a sense, a security (and the very best security) for the performance of the covenants. If the covenants are performed the right is never enforced; if they are not performed it is enforced. But it is a security in this sense only, that the fear of re-entry makes the lessee careful to perform the covenants. It is not a security in the sense that, when the covenants have been broken, the landlord shall be compelled to accept as performance something which is not performance at all. Take the case of a covenant to use a house as a private dwelling-house only; the tenant opens a shop; the landlord, under the new Bill, would get compensation in money "as far as possible"; and this the *Times*' correspondent thinks is security for the "performance of the covenant"! This use of the phrase is ridiculous; why should not the true principle of the scheme be stated—to enable tenants on payment of a penalty to break the covenants in their leases?

TO KEEP A SKATING RINK within twenty miles of London, and to add to its other attractions the charms of music without having obtained a licence, is punishable as the law directs for keeping a disorderly house. So it was held last Saturday by five judges, sitting in the Court for Crown Cases Reserved, in *Reg. v. Mann and Tucker*, upon consideration of the statute 25 Geo. 2, c. 36, and we see no reason to question the correctness of the decision. Indeed, we think the statute has even a wider application than the court seemed inclined to give to it. After reciting that "the multitude of places of entertainment for the lower sort of people is a great cause of thefts and robberies, as they are thereby tempted to spend their small substance in riotous pleasures, and in consequence are put to unlawful means of supplying their wants and renewing their pleasures," the statute enacts that "any house, room, garden, or other place kept for public dancing, music, or other public entertainment of the like kind," in London or within twenty miles of it, without a licence "shall be deemed a disorderly house or place." The sanction follows, that the keeper of such a house without licence "shall forfeit £100 to such person as will sue for the same, and be otherwise punishable as the law directs in case of disorderly houses." And it is added that no such house, "although licensed as aforesaid, shall be open for any of the said purposes before five p.m." In the recent case the defendant was not sued for the penalty, but indicted.

The simple facts were that the defendant kept a rinking ground supplied with the additional attraction of music, and open both before five p.m. and after that hour. The indictments had four counts, and on one of them, which charged the defendant with keeping a place of the like kind with public dancing, &c., the court approved the finding of the jury against the defendant. The *ratio decidendi* appears to have been that the attraction of music was offered, and Cockburn, C.J., is reported to have "taken it that it was not the object of the prosecution to bring rinks kept in the ordinary way for the amusement of persons in the daytime within the statute." We find some difficulty in seeing that the time of the amusement or its musical character is essential. It was ruled by Lord Kenyon in *Clarke v. Searle* (1 Esp. 25) that a place kept for dancing is within the statute, although public dancers are not kept for the purpose of exhibiting as performers, and the company dance for their own amusement. So that what might seem to be the principal objection to the conviction—that there was essentially no exhibition—falls to the ground. All we have to inquire is, Was the entertainment a public one, and was it of the like kind with music or dancing? It seems difficult to say that rink-skating is not a public entertainment of a like kind with dancing. It is curious that the statute should forbid the early opening of such places, and point to their being open in the evening, the very thing which the court appears to have deprecated. The object of the framers of the Act appears to have been that "the lower sort of people" should be able to "renew their pleasures" after a hard day's work, and not before.

THE REPRINT of the Bankruptcy Bill has just been issued, and we observe that several of the defects of drafting to which we drew attention have been remedied. Thus in part 2, relating to deeds of arrangement, clause 23 has been amended so as to make it clear that the deed of arrangement is to be entered into in manner provided by that part of the Act, and it is now expressly provided that no creditor shall be reckoned in the majority unless he has proved his debt in manner prescribed. Provision is also made by a new clause (26) for the calling of a meeting of the creditors before the confirmation of the deed. If at such meeting a majority in number, or more than one-fourth in value, of all the creditors shall resolve that the deed shall not be proceeded with, the court is to make order accordingly, and, upon such order being made, the deed is to be void to all intents, except so far as the court may, in making such order, think fit to confirm the acts (if any) which a trustee or inspector, acting under the deed, may have previously done or authorized in pursuance of the deed. If the creditors pass an ordinary resolution that a provisional order or an absolute order for bankruptcy be made against the debtor, the court may make a provisional or absolute order accordingly, without proof of any act of bankruptcy, as if the debtor had filed a bankruptcy petition on the date of the filing of the deed.

Mr. A. E. Miller, Q.C., LL.D., was entertained at dinner at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday evening last by his friends at the bar on the occasion of his appointment as a member of the Railway Commission. The chair was taken by Mr. J. C. Mathew.

Mr. Justice Fry will sit in the new court at Lincoln's-inn on Monday next at ten, when the following cases will be in the paper for hearing:—*Butler v. Butler—Roddard v. Cooke—Dance v. Dabbs—Murrell v. Sandon—Edwards v. Great Eastern Railway Company—Kemp v. Bird—Biegert v. Findlater—Plews v. Lee—Lonsdale v. Lonsdale—Martin v. Wale—Attorney-General v. Tomline—Smith v. Le Riche.*

SELF-CRIMINATING EVIDENCE.

THE question how far evidence given on oath in a former judicial proceeding can be used in evidence against the deponent in a subsequent prosecution has often given rise to difficulty. At coroners' inquests, and on trials for murder or other grave offences, if a witness is under any suspicion of being himself connected with the crime under investigation, it would be a great hardship if he were not cautioned as to the possible effect of his evidence, and reminded of his privilege, that he need answer no question having a tendency to criminate himself. Coroners are generally extremely careful in this respect, but there is a case (*Reg. v. Chesham*), mentioned in Russell on Crimes (5th ed. vol. 3, p. 482) as having been tried at the Essex Spring Assizes, 1851, where, on the trial of a woman for murdering her husband, the counsel for the prosecution tendered a deposition made by the prisoner at a coroner's inquest on her husband's body; Lord Campbell (after consulting Parke, B.) admitted the evidence, and the woman was executed. A similar course was taken more recently by Martin, B., in *Reg. v. Bateman* (4 F. & F. 1068), but in that case the prisoner was not convicted. It is, of course, clear that if the evidence be given voluntarily, and after due caution as to its effect, it will be admissible against the deponent on any subsequent charge to which it may be relevant. The difficulty has arisen only in cases where no caution has been given to the witness, or where he has been examined under some compulsory legal process.

In *Reg. v. Goldshede* (1 C. & K. 657), on a trial for conspiracy, Lord Denman admitted answers which had been sworn to by the prisoners in a chancery suit as evidence for the prosecution, and in *Reg. v. Chidley* (8 Cox, C. C. 365), Cockburn, C.J., admitted proof of evidence given by one prisoner in favour of another, when the latter alone was charged before the magistrates with the offence for which they were ultimately tried together. The question came before the Court of Criminal Appeal in *Reg. v. Garbett* (Den. C. C. 236), when nine judges (out of fifteen) enunciated the law on the subject as follows:—"If a witness objects to answer a question on the ground that the answer might criminate himself, and there appears to the court to be a reasonable ground for believing so, he should not be compelled to answer; but if he is so compelled his answers must be taken to have been involuntary, and therefore not receivable as evidence against him. Moreover, the privilege may be claimed by a witness at any stage of the examination. In this case only the answers which the witness had given under protest were excluded, but the remainder of his deposition was admitted in evidence."

The same point has also arisen out of examinations held under the provisions of the different Bankruptcy Acts, when evidence obtained therein has been afterwards used in a prosecution against the deponent for offences against those Acts or otherwise. Thus in *Reg. v. Sloggett* (4 W. R. 487, Dears. 656), a bankrupt was examined before a commissioner and had answered without objection several questions of a criminating tendency. During the examination the commissioner ordered him into custody, and it was held that all the answers given before such committal might be used in evidence against him. In *Reg. v. Scott* (4 W. R. 777, D. & B. 47), again, it was held that answers to an examination before the Bankruptcy Court could be used in evidence, though not given voluntarily, since they were given under compulsory process of law, and not owing to any oppressive exercise of judicial authority. This case was followed in *Reg. v. Robinson* (15 W. R. 966, L. R. 1 C. C. R. 80), though Kelly, C.B., stated that he concurred with great reluctance. There has also been a recent case under the 32 & 33 Vict. c. 71, s. 96 (*Reg. v. Widdop*, 21 W. R. 176, L. R. 2 C. C. R. 3). The prisoner was charged with obtaining goods on credit under a false pretence within four months before a liquidation, and the counsel

for the prosecution tendered in evidence his deposition taken before the registrar after the presentation of the petition for liquidation. The summons for the examination was issued before the appointment of the trustee had been formally registered, and there were other objections taken to the proceedings; but the court held that the depositions were admissible, because the prisoner had appeared to the summons, and submitted to the examination without objection. It may, however, be remarked that his objection would have been unavailing, and the decision may be considered to have followed almost as a matter of course upon the three last-named cases.

In *Reg. v. Coote* (21 W. R. 553, L. R. 4 P. C. 599) the Judicial Committee, after a review of the previous decisions, enunciated the following proposition:—That all depositions legally taken upon oath are evidence against the witness if he is subsequently tried upon a criminal charge, except so much of them as consisted of answers which he has been improperly compelled to give notwithstanding that he has objected to them as tending to criminate him. The case on which these remarks are made was an appeal against the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench at Quebec. By an Act of the Quebec Legislature certain officers (called fire-marshals) had been appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of any fires occurring in the city, having all the powers of a judge of session or coroner as to summoning witnesses and examining them on oath. A fire had taken place on the respondent's premises, and he had been examined before the marshals; he acted voluntarily in appearing and giving evidence, but objected to some of the questions. These objections were, however, overruled, and he ultimately signed the deposition. Shortly after the close of the investigation he was arrested for arson, and the above-mentioned deposition was tendered in evidence against him on his trial. An objection was taken to its admissibility, and the question being reserved, the Court of Queen's Bench at Quebec held that it was not admissible, because the deponent had been sworn without any caution that it might be given in evidence against the deponent. Against this decision the Attorney-General appealed (by special leave) to the Privy Council. The criminal law of Canada, so far as it is unaffected by colonial statutes, is identical with that of England. The Judicial Committee held that the depositions were admissible. It would seem that the decision might fairly have proceeded upon the same ground as the cases under the bankruptcy statutes, namely, that the attendance of the accused before the fire-marshals was compulsory, and that, therefore, the privilege relied upon should be considered as taken away. The chief point on which the case was originally reserved is disposed of in the judgment of Sir R. Collier, and in answer to the suggestion that the fire-marshals ought by law to have cautioned the deponent that he need not answer any question tending to criminate himself, it was pointed out (1) that the provisions of the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 42, s. 18, by which magistrates always remind an accused person that any answers given by him may be used against him on his trial, apply only to persons actually under examination on a criminal charge, and not to witnesses giving evidence upon oath; (2) that from the objections taken by the respondent to certain of the questions, he appeared to be, in fact, perfectly aware of his privilege; and (3) that it was impracticable to institute an inquiry in every case as to the extent of the witness's knowledge of the law, and therefore the maxim *Ignorantia legis non excusat* must be applied. This decision may be taken to have finally settled the law on the subject.

The rule which we have been considering is now much more restricted in its operation than was the case in former times. Thus it was at one time supposed that a person could object to be sworn as a witness on the plea that any relevant questions would tend to criminate him, but it is now clear that he may not refuse to go into

the box, but must make his objection only when questions to which he objects have been actually put to him (*Boyle v. Wiseman*, 3 W. R. 206, 10 Ex. 647), and, on a similar principle, when interrogatories delivered by the opposite party are objected to as having a tendency to criminate the person answering them, it is not enough for the solicitor of the latter to make an affidavit that any of the interrogatories tend to criminate his client, but the client must himself make the objection upon oath (*Osborne v. London Dock Company*, 3 W. R. 238, 10 Ex. 698). Moreover, the privilege of declining to answer is limited to cases where the witness would be in some proximate danger of legal proceedings, and not where the chances of a prosecution are only remote and problematical (*Reg. v. Boyes*, 9 W. R. 690, 1 B. & S. 311), while from the cases which we have been considering it may be taken that, when the examination is held under compulsory legal process (as in bankruptcy), the privilege is abrogated altogether. Then there are the numerous instances in which the Legislature has expressly enacted that the criminating tendency of a question is not to excuse a witness from answering it, subject, of course, to the proviso that the answers be not used against him in any criminal proceedings arising out of the same transaction. A notable instance occurs in the portion of the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96, which relates to frauds committed by bankers, trustees, agents, &c.; section 85 enacts that the previous ten sections may not justify a person in refusing to make complete discovery in an answer to a bill in chancery, or to answer a question or interrogatory in a civil proceeding or on the hearing of a matter in insolvency or bankruptcy; but no person is to be rendered liable to a conviction for any of the offences therein mentioned if he have first disclosed it on oath in consequence of compulsory process *bona fide* instituted by the aggrieved party, or in a compulsory examination before a bankruptcy or insolvency court. It will be observed that the protection is strictly limited to the class of cases referred to in that particular portion of the Act, and is inapplicable to an offence under the Debtors Act, 1869, such as was the subject of *Reg. v. Widdop* (*supra*). The same practice is adopted in the 26 & 27 Vict. c. 29, s. 7, as to inquiries by commissioners into corrupt practices at elections. A witness before such a commission may not refuse to answer any questions on the ground that the answer may criminate himself, but if he answer all such questions he is to receive from the commissioners a certificate to that effect, which is to be a stay to all proceedings by way of information, indictment, or action under any of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Acts, and the witness's statements are not to be used in evidence in any civil or criminal proceeding, except an indictment for perjury. In *Reg. v. Hulme* (18 W. R. 830, L. R. 5 Q. B. 377) the Court of Queen's Bench held that such certificate was no bar to an information filed by the Attorney-General for bribery unless it stated that all the answers were truly given; but in *Reg. v. Buttle* (18 W. R. 956, L. R. 1 C. C. R. 248) it was held that the above exception as to perjury only related to perjury before the commissioners; Kelly, C.B., remarking that it would be contrary to the first principles of justice to extort from a witness materials for punishing him for an offence which he might have committed a long time previously.

Mr. Justice Fry has received the honour of Knighthood.

The Hon. Charles Douglas Richard Hanbury-Tracy, barrister, M.P., has succeeded to the Peerage as fourth Lord Sudeley, by the death of his eldest brother. The new peer is the second son of the second baron, and was born in 1840. He formerly served in the Royal Navy, and he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Hilary Term, 1866. He practised for some years on the Oxford Circuit, and he has been M.P. for Montgomery in the Liberal interest since 1866. He is a magistrate and vice-lieutenant of Montgomeryshire.

Recent Decisions.

ADMISSIBILITY IN EVIDENCE OF DECLARATIONS AGAINST INTEREST.

(*Taylor v. Witham*, 24 W. R. 877, L. R. 3 Ch. D. 605.)

The practice of allowing declarations or entries made by a deceased person to be put in evidence, provided it was against his interest to make them, is one so familiar that one would have thought there was nothing new to be said about it. It has, however, been quite uncertain whether the interest of the person whose declaration or entry is tendered in evidence must be established *alunde*, or whether it is sufficient that the entry taken by itself indicates that he supposed he had an interest. Sir James Stephen, in his Digest of the Law of Evidence (p. 37), frames his article on the latter assumption, but cites two contradictory authorities, and leaves the point open. In the earlier of those authorities (*Doe v. Vowles*, 1 M. & Rob. 261) a bill for repairs by a deceased carpenter, which he had duly receipted, was tendered in evidence, as being against the interest of the carpenter. But there being no extraneous proof that he had ever done the repairs—or, in other words, that he had an interest—the bill was held to be inadmissible. This decision was disapproved in *R. v. Inhabitants of Lower Heyford* (cited 2 Sm. L. C. p. 333), and Sir George Jessel has now, in effect, settled the matter by deciding that it cannot be supported. We speak of the matter as settled, not because a judgment at the Rolls is sufficient to put an end to a conflict of authority, but because his lordship's statement of the true principle seems to us to be absolutely conclusive. The only point to be considered, in his view, is whether "the natural meaning of the entry, taken alone, is against the interest of the man who made it." If a man makes an entry that he has been paid a sum of money, it is immaterial whether he had any claim to the money or not, for the effect of the entry is that whatever claim he had, it has been discharged; it is an entry against his interest, and must be admitted. "Of course," said his lordship, "if you can prove *alunde* that the man had a particular reason for making it, and that it was for his interest, you may destroy the value of the evidence altogether, but the question of admissibility is not a question of value. The entry may be utterly worthless when you get it if you show any reason to believe he had a motive for making it, and that, though apparently against his interest yet really it was for it; but that is a matter for subsequent consideration when you estimate the value of the testimony." No other view seems to us to be reasonable or possible. To presume that every entry or written statement, appearing upon the face of it to be against the interest of the person making it, was nevertheless made with some sinister but undiscoverable motive, until the contrary is shown, would be a pessimist view of the ways and purposes of mankind which it would be unworthy of a court of justice to adopt.

On Tuesday, in the House of Lords, Lord Winmarleigh presented a petition from the Incorporated Law Society of Liverpool in favour of the High Court of Justice (Costs) Bill.

The *Macon Telegraph*, in speaking of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia, in the case of *Brinkley v. State*, says:—"The case of *Brinkley*, the celebrated wife murderer, has again been before the Supreme Court, and the judgment and sentence of death is again affirmed. This ends the case, unless the governor should intervene with the pardoning power. Singularly enough, this case has been before the Supreme Court three times after a verdict of guilty was rendered, and sentence of death passed; and though the judgment was affirmed each time, the man is still alive!"

Cases of the Week.

SETTLEMENT—CONSTRUCTION—CHILDREN—MISTAKE AS TO NUMBER—"DIE WITHOUT HAVING ACQUIRED VESTED INTEREST."—In a case of *Jackson v. Crick*, heard by the Court of Appeal on the 27th ult., a question arose as to the construction of a settlement by which real estate was conveyed to trustees, upon trust that the settlor should receive the rents for her life, and after her death upon trust that the trustees should sell the estate, and should hold two-sixtieths of the proceeds of sale "upon trust for the two children now living of G., deceased, to become a vested interest in them upon their respectively attaining the age of twenty-one years, or marriage under that age. And if either of the said children shall die without having acquired a vested interest, then upon trust for the survivor of such two children, and, in case both of the said two children shall die without having acquired a vested interest, then upon trust that the said two-sixtieth parts shall form part of the general personal estate" of the settlor at the time of her death. G. had had two children only. One of them, J., had attained twenty-one, and had died unmarried before the date of the settlement. S., the other child, was living at the date of the settlement, and attained twenty-one. Bacon, V.C., held that one-half of the two-sixtieths was undisposed of by the settlement, and that it belonged to the estate of the settlor. The Court of Appeal (Jessel, M.R., and James and Baggallay, L.JJ.) held that the surviving child of G. was entitled to the whole of the two-sixtieths. It was contended in support of the appeal that, upon the construction of the gift over to the survivor, the surviving child was entitled to the whole of the fund. And the Court held (upon the principle of those cases on the construction of wills in which, where a testator has made a gift to a specified number of the children of A., but has made a mistake as to the number, the gift has been construed as a gift to all the children living at the date of the will) that the original gift to the "two children now living" ought to be construed as a gift to the one child who was living at the date of the settlement.

COMPOSITION—REGISTRATION OF RESOLUTIONS—PROXY IN BLANK—VOTE TENDERED AFTER SENSE OF MEETING TAKEN—NOTICE TO OBJECTING CREDITOR OF APPLICATION TO REGISTER—BANKRUPTCY RULES, 1870, RR. 85, 271, 275, 295.—The case of *Re Lancaster*, which we noted *ante*, p. 253, came before the Court of Appeal, on the 3rd inst., on appeal from the decision of Bacon, C.J. (25 W. R. 380). Several points of importance in practice arose. The first question was as to the validity of a proxy signed by a creditor in blank. A creditor, before the first meeting under the debtor's liquidation petition, made the ordinary affidavit in proof of his debt, and signed at the foot of it the ordinary form of proxy, but he omitted to fill in the name of any person as proxy. He, however, handed the proxy to his solicitor, and gave him verbal instructions to make use of it at the meeting. The creditor was the debtor's father, and was friendly to him, and the same solicitor acted for them both. The solicitor attended the meeting and on behalf of the debtor he proposed a composition. The resolution was put to the meeting by the chairman, and the votes of the creditors (other than the father) were counted, and it was ascertained in an informal way that there was not a sufficient majority to carry the composition. The solicitor then produced the proof and proxy of the father, and tendered the vote to the chairman in favour of the composition. A dissentient creditor at once objected to the proxy, on the ground that no name was filled in, and also objected to the proof, on the ground that no debt was due to the father. The solicitor then took back the proxy and filled in his own name. A memorandum of both the objections was indorsed on the proof, and was signed by the chairman, in compliance with r. 271. The father's vote was then received, and then it sufficed to turn the scale, and the composition resolution was declared to be carried. The resolution was confirmed at the second meeting, and was afterwards registered. The dissentient creditor was not present to oppose the registration for a reason which we shall refer to presently. He afterwards applied to the judge of the county court of Barnstable to annul the registration, and

his application having been refused he appealed to the Chief Judge, who ordered the registration to be annulled. He held that the proxy was invalid, and that, even if it had been valid, the vote was tendered too late, as the sense of the meeting had been already ascertained, and therefore its functions were at an end. The Chief Judge based his decision on the latter point upon *Ex parte Tull* (23 W. R. 670, L. R. 10 Ch. 631). On both these points the Court of Appeal (James, Baggallay, Bramwell, and Brett, L.J.J.) differed from the Chief Judge. They held that the proxy had been filled up in time, and was a valid instrument in proper form before it was used. They held, too, that the vote was tendered in sufficient time, everything being still *in fieri*, and no final determination having been come to by the creditors. The third and most important point arose upon the construction of rr. 271 and 295. R. 271 says that any objection taken to a proof or proxy at a meeting "shall be marked thereon by the chairman, and shall be dealt with by the registrar on the resolution being presented to him for registration." And r. 295 provides that, "Upon presentation of a special or extraordinary resolution for registration, the registrar shall examine the same, and may hear any creditor who shall have given him notice of his desire to be heard thereon." In *Re Lancaster* no notice was given to the objecting creditor of the application to register the resolution, and he gave no notice to the registrar of his desire to be heard thereon. Consequently, the order for registration was made in his absence; the registrar required an affidavit to be made to explain the circumstances under which the proxy was signed in blank. In the county court of Barnstaple, and other courts of that district, it is not the practice to give any notice of the application to register to creditors who have objected to proofs tendered at the meeting. In the London court, on the contrary, it is the practice to give notice to the objecting creditors, and a form of notice used for that purpose (though it is not included among the forms annexed to the rules) is given in the 2nd edition of Roche and Haslitt's Bankruptcy (p. 713, form 143). We understand that the same practice prevails in the Liverpool County Court and other courts. The Chief Judge held that it was the duty of the debtor's solicitor to give notice to the objecting creditor of the application to register the resolution, and that, as he had not done so, the registration ought to be vacated. Upon this point the Court of Appeal agreed in substance with the view of the Chief Judge. They said that as r. 271 provides that the registrar is to deal with the objections on presentation of the resolution to him, that must mean that he is to deal with them judicially, which necessarily implies that he should either hear the objecting party, or give him an opportunity of being heard if he chooses. It would be contrary to natural justice that a judicial decision should be come to in the absence of the party affected by it. Therefore, though the rules contain no express provision on the point, it must be implied that an objecting creditor is to have an opportunity of being heard in opposition to the registration, and the practice of the London court appeared to be a very proper one for the purpose. R. 295 might well apply to objections which had not been taken at the meeting, and which a creditor desired to raise upon the application to register. As, however, in *Re Lancaster* the objecting creditor had had an opportunity, upon the hearing of his application in the county court to vacate the registration, of raising his objection to the father's debt, but had not chosen to adduce any evidence, or to ask that the father might attend and be cross-examined, the Court of Appeal held that no injustice had been done, and that the registration ought not to be vacated. Consequently, they reversed the decision of the Chief Judge.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that at the Bristol Police-court, on Wednesday, Thomas Bolwell Pearce, accountant, was summoned for pretending to be a solicitor. He had met a poor woman on her way to the police-court for advice, induced her to bring an action in a local court, and when she lost it, to sell and pledge almost everything she possessed in order to pay his bill of costs. In default of paying a fine of £3 and £3 costs prisoner was sent to gaol for twenty-eight days.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

THE sub-committee of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce have issued the following report on this Bill:—

This Bill, like the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, is framed on the lines of the Scotch Bankruptcy Act, 1856, the leading idea of which was to commit the administration of the estate to the creditors themselves. The Act of 1869 (although an improvement on the Act of 1861) has admittedly failed in producing all the good effects hoped from it, for many reasons, of which the following appear to be the principal:—1st. The disinclination of creditors to bestow the time and trouble necessary for the effectual and economical administration of the estates of their debtors; 2nd. The great advantages given to debtors by the arrangement clauses of the Act of 1869.

We desire to express in the strongest terms our entire disapprobation of these arrangement clauses. We think the effect has been to withdraw from the control and supervision of the court the very cases where such supervision was most wanted, and practically to place in the hands of the debtors the whole control of their estates. We also desire to express our very clear opinion that they have been seriously detrimental to the morals of the community in familiarizing debtors with that genteel kind of insolvency which is called "liquidation," which mild term hides from the debtors themselves, in many instances, the fact that they are depriving their creditors of the amounts justly due to them, and leads them to think they are going through an ordinary and laudable process of realization and administration. Acting on these views we are clear that any alteration of the law of bankruptcy should proceed upon the one simple consistent principle that if a man is not able to pay his debts he should in the first instance, without any exception whatever, be declared a bankrupt, and should be publicly known and gazetted as such, and it should then be for his creditors to determine in what way his assets should be distributed, and whether he should have his discharge or not.

We are of opinion that the working of the Act of 1869 shows that some official supervision and control is required, and some machinery should be provided to do for the creditors, if possible, what it is clear they will not do for themselves. Our objection to the present Bill is that, while it does provide this official control, such control is to be exercised at the wrong time and in the wrong manner.

The mischief of the present system of liquidation by arrangement is that the debtor is left without check or hindrance at the very time when wrong is likely to be done, namely, in the first stage of the proceedings, when he files his petition at his own time, and generally only when executions against his goods are imminent, and he can no longer stave them off. As soon as he has filed his petition, he gets his own nominee appointed as the receiver, and thus practically insures the control of the future proceedings. This is the root of the present evils, and the official control supplied by the Bill appears to us not to touch this at all, but to incumber the subsequent proceedings by superfluous meetings and applications to the court when and where they cannot, by any possibility, be useful, and can only tend to increase the delay and costs of the proceedings.

To make this clear, we put in parallel columns the present steps under the present proceedings and future proceedings, as the Bill intends they shall be.

ACT OF 1869.

Bankruptcy—

First meeting, Choice of trustees.

Second meeting, Passing examination.

Liquidation—

One meeting only absolutely necessary.

Sometimes another for debtor's discharge.

Composition—

Two meetings.

Routine applications to court—

Appointment of receiver and restraining order.

BILL OF 1877.

In all cases three meetings, viz.:—

1. Preliminary meeting.
2. First general meeting.
3. Second general meeting.

Routine applications to court—

1. To make a provisional order.
2. To summon a preliminary meeting.
3. To summon a first meeting.

ACT OF 1869.

BILL OF 1877.

4. To confirm the resolutions of the first meeting.
5. To summon a second general meeting.
6. To confirm the resolutions of the second meeting.
7. To order the discharge of the debtor.

Experience shows that to multiply meetings is to multiply the debtor's chances of getting his own terms. The first meeting is generally attended by a large number of creditors, the next by a smaller number, and any subsequent meeting is left to the debtor himself and his friendly proxies, and the control exercised by those meetings is altogether illusory.

What is wanted is control in the initial state of the proceedings, and this control should be of two kinds:—1st. The effect of filing a petition should be that some official of the court, analogous to the old official assignee, should at once take possession of the bankrupt's effects, books, and papers; 2nd. The five largest creditors should, concurrently with the hearing of the petition, be furnished with a list of the creditors, and be empowered to act as a provisional committee of inspection.

It is the knowledge possessed by the bankrupt alone of who his creditors are which, under the present system, gives him such an unfair advantage over his creditors; and, although in a liquidation a list of creditors is required to be filed, yet, even in that case, the liquidating debtor has necessarily an earlier knowledge of them than any of his creditors, and can take means to secure proxies before anybody else. We think that one meeting, and one meeting only, of the creditors should be absolutely necessary, which meeting, of course, might be adjourned from time to time if thought proper, and that this meeting should be held as soon as ever the debtor was prepared with a statement of affairs. At this meeting the following matters should be transacted:—1st. A trustee, with or without committee of inspection, as the creditors thought proper, should be appointed. 2nd. Any scheme for the settlement of the bankrupt's affairs should be resolved upon; but subject to the following provisions:—(1) No scheme involving a payment of a less sum than 10s. in the pound should discharge the debtor from the claim of non-assenting creditors, unless the following circumstances concurred: (a) It should be assented to by a majority in number, comprising three-fourths in value of the whole of the creditors of the bankrupt, and not merely of those present in person or by proxy at the meeting; and (b) confirmed by the court after notice to all dissentient creditors, who should have an opportunity of being heard in opposition to the confirmation of the scheme.

A scheme for settlement might be embodied in a deed or n.t., as under the present Act, but we altogether object to the restoration in any form whatever, without the preliminary of a bankruptcy, and a general meeting of the creditors, of the deeds of arrangement which were established by the Act of 1861, and which were abolished because they were found to work so much mischief.

We are quite aware that the proposal to restore the official assignee under the name of official trustee will seem to many to be a retrograde step; but there is the fact that, as creditors cannot or will not take the affairs of the debtor into their own hands, it commonly falls into the hands of the debtor's own accountant. We think that the remuneration of this official trustee, or at any rate any special remuneration, should be entirely in the discretion of the committee of inspection, so that the official trustee would have as strong a stimulus to wind up the estate quickly as the present accountant trustees have, and he would certainly be very much more the servant of the creditors than the present race of trustees.

The question of proxies is one that has engaged a good deal of our attention, and, conscious of the evils attendant on proxies, we are not prepared to recommend their entire abolition, as we consider that it would more than at present put the control of the estate into the hands of the small local creditors; and if our principle, that any scheme must be assented to by a majority in number of three-fourths in value of all the creditors, is adopted, most of the evils caused by the misuse of proxies can no longer happen. We very much question whether the 128th section of the present Bill,

authorizing the court to deprive a trustee who has obtained his office through solicitation, will have any effect whatever in preventing the mischief. We think that, under our scheme, the five largest creditors, who would have a list furnished to them, would have the power of superintending the action of the official trustee until the meeting of creditors, and in this way they could, by united action, counteract any unfair proceeding of the debtor or any creditor in collusion with him.

The 17th clause of the present Bill contains a provision which very seriously alters the law on the subject of bills of exchange, which is that a creditor holding a bill of exchange is at liberty to prove under the bankruptcy of any and every party of the bill, and receive dividends from each, until he has received 20s. in the pound in the whole. Section 4 of the 17th clause obliges the creditor to value the responsibility of every other party to the bill, through the bankrupt, and prove for the difference. The result would be instantly to reduce the commercial value of every bill of exchange, which would become, for all practical purposes a promissory note of the one party, who was known to the bankers or discounters to be absolutely safe.

Putting our views into the form of specific suggestions, we recommend as follows:—

1. That all the provisions of the Act of 1869, not inconsistent with our subsequent recommendations, be retained, in order that the benefit of the judicial interpretation put upon them during the seven years they have been in operation may not be lost.

2. That the new provisions of the present Bill be opposed, as tending to complicate, and therefore to render more costly, all proceedings.

3. That the following alterations be made in the Act of 1869:—

4. The arrangement clauses, 125, 126, and 127, to be totally repealed, thus making bankruptcy the only protection against the right of each creditor to recover his debt.

5. Allowing the debtor himself to petition for adjudication.

6. Vesting the bankrupt's property in official trustee immediately on adjudication, as before recommended, and providing that such vesting is to be a restraint of all executions, unless court otherwise orders.

7. Only one meeting to be held (to be adjourned if necessary), and such meeting to be—(a) Fixed by the trustee and provisional committee; (b) To be preceded by bankrupt filing statement of affairs.

8. At this meeting the creditors are to decide in what way the bankrupt's affairs are to be dealt with as before recommended, and to have power to appoint their own trustee, otherwise the official trustee to be the permanent trustee.

9. The trustee's remuneration, whether official or otherwise, should be fixed by the creditors or committee of inspection.

10. Miscellaneous Provisions.—Clause 6 of the Bill should be adopted as being more comprehensive than the corresponding clause in the existing Act. The 4th clause of section 17 should be struck out. Clause 47 is an improvement on the Act of 1869. Clause 81 is doubtful in principle. If, as generally happens, the joint estate is insolvent, recourse must be had to the separate estates, and they ought from the first to be subject to the proceedings. Clauses 97, 98, and 99.—We notice with satisfaction that the distinction made in the 87th clause of the Act of 1869 as to executions above and under £50 is abolished. But as curiously illustrating the inveterate habit of the draftsmen of these Bills to make distinctions for their own sakes (of which the provision as to discharge of the bankrupt in clause 29 of this Bill is a notable example), another fresh distinction is made as to the mode of sale between executions above and under £50. If this remains, these consequences will follow:—1. All executions under £50 will be conducted by private bill of sale; 2. The provision in clause 97 for holding the proceeds for fourteen days will be abortive, because of the want of notoriety enabling creditors to take proceedings; 3. Much litigation will take place, as under the Act of 1869, to settle what is a *bona fide* sale.

Obituary.

MR. JOHN SAXELBYE.

Mr. John Saxelbye, solicitor (of the firm of England, Saxelbyes, & Sharp), died at his residence, Leicester-place, Hull, on the 24th ult., from an attack of erysipelas. Mr. Saxelbye was born in 1806, and was admitted a solicitor in 1829. He soon afterwards commenced to practise at Hull in partnership with Mr. William Ayre. He next became associated with Mr. John England, who died less than two years ago, and (for a short time) with Mr. George Christopher Roberts, the late town clerk of Hull. Since Mr. England's retirement Mr. Saxelbye had been the head of the firm, his surviving partners being Mr. Henry Saxelbye and Mr. Henry Sharp. He carried on a large and extensive business, mainly in connection with the shipping interest in the town. He had served the office of under-sheriff of Hull, and he was a commissioner for oaths in the Supreme Court, and a perpetual commissioner for Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire. Mr. Saxelbye was agent to the Solicitor to the Admiralty, steward of the manor of Bentley, and solicitor to the Kingston Cotton Mill Company, the Hull Equitable Building Society, and the Hull Tramways Company. He was also formerly receiver of droits in admiralty and a commissioner in prize causes, and he had conducted many important wreck inquiries for the Board of Trade. Mr. Saxelbye was a Conservative, and had managed several borough elections.

Appointments, &c.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY ATKINSON, solicitor (of the firm of Atkinson & Collins), of Whitehaven, has been elected Clerk to the Board of Guardians and Rural Sanitary Authority of the Whitehaven Union, in succession to Mr. John McKelvie, resigned. Mr. Atkinson was admitted a solicitor in 1872, and is returning officer for the borough of Whitehaven.

Mr. WYNN EDWIN BAXTER, solicitor, of Laurence Pountney-hill, and of Lewes, has been elected Clerk to the Farriers' Company. Mr. Baxter was admitted a solicitor in 1867, and is a representative of Walbrook Ward in the Court of Common Council, and one of the under-sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the current year.

Mr. GEORGE GATEY, solicitor, of Bownees and Ambleside, has been appointed Registrar of the Ambleside County Court (Circuit No. 3), in succession to his partner, Mr. John Fisher, who has resigned. Mr. Gatey was admitted a solicitor in 1871, and has for several years acted as deputy-registrar of the court.

Mr. GEORGE WOODTART HASTINGS, barrister, has been appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for Herefordshire. Mr. Hastings is the only son of the late Sir Charles Hastings, M.D., and was born in 1825. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated first class in civil law in 1849, and he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Easter Term, 1850. He formerly practised on the Oxford Circuit, and he is now a magistrate and deputy-chairman of quarter sessions for Worcestershire. Mr. Hastings is the author of a history of the Social Science Association, of which body he is now president, and he unsuccessfully contested West Worcestershire in the Liberal interest in 1874.

Mr. CHARLES THOMAS RICHARDS, solicitor, of Pontefract, has been elected clerk to the Pontefract Highway Board. Mr. Richards was admitted a solicitor in Easter Term, 1875, and is in partnership with Mr. John Foster, who is clerk to the county magistrates at Pontefract, and coroner and clerk of the peace for the borough.

Mr. FREDERICK EDWARD WHITTUCK, solicitor, of Bristol and Keynsham, has been elected Clerk to the Keynsham Highway Board. Mr. Whittuck was admitted a solicitor in 1872, and is clerk to the Keynsham magistrates. He is in partnership with Mr. George Frederick Fox, the clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes for the Keynsham division of Somersetshire.

Mr. ROBERT SAMUEL WRIGHT, barrister, has been appointed Lecturer in Common Law to the Incorporated Law Society, in succession to Mr. William Decimus Ignatius Foulkes, resigned. Mr. Wright was formerly scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated first class in classics in 1860. He obtained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse in 1859, and that for English essay in 1861. He also obtained the Craven scholarship in 1861, and the Arnold prize in 1862, and he is now a Fellow of Oriel College. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Trinity Term, 1865, and practises on the Northern Circuit. Mr. Wright acted as secretary to the Truck Acts Commission.

Societies.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

At the usual monthly meeting of the directors held at the Hall of the Incorporated Law Society, Chancery-lane, on Thursday, the 3rd inst., the following being present, viz.:—Mr. Desborough (chairman), and Messrs. Burges, Carpenter, Cronin, Draw, Lovell, Masterman, Nisbett, Sawtell, Scadding, Sidney Smith, Styan, Vallance, and Boodle (secretary), a grant of £20 to the widow of a member was made, one new member was elected, and a report to be laid before the annual general court to be held on the 17th inst. was considered and agreed on.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this society held at the Law Institution, Chancery-lane, on Tuesday last, the 1st inst., Mr. Eady, LL.B., in the chair, the question discussed was as follows:—"Can a fraudulent misrepresentation as to the legal effect of a deed be relied upon as a defence to an action on the deed? *Hirschfield v. The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company* (L. R. 2 Q. B. D. 1); *Rushdall v. Ford* (L. R. 2 Eq. 750)." Mr. T. C. Russell opened the debate in the affirmative, and Mr. Fellows followed in the negative, and it was ultimately decided in the affirmative by the unanimous vote of the society.

UNITED LAW STUDENTS SOCIETY.

A meeting of this society was held at Clement's-inn Hall on Wednesday last, the 2nd inst., Mr. Walter Dowson in the chair. It being the first meeting in the month, the society disposed of several business motions. Mr. Simpson opened the subject for the evening's debate, viz., "That trial by jury in civil cases should be abolished." The hour being late, after a brief discussion the motion was lost.

BIRMINGHAM LAW STUDENTS SOCIETY.

On Tuesday evening, April 24, the above society held its 606th ordinary meeting in the library-room of the Law Society, Bennett's-hill, Alfred Canning, Esq., presiding. The following question was discussed:—"A. agrees with B. to buy B.'s horse for £20, and signs an agreement as follows: 'I agree to buy Mr. B.'s horse for £20.' Neither the horse nor any part of the purchase-money is handed over. A. subsequently refuses to take the horse or pay for it. Can B. recover, in an action against A., for breach of contract?" Mr. Collins opened in the affirmative, and was supported by Messrs. Cross, King, Tyler, Edwards, Bayley, and Goodman. Mr. Hargreaves replied in the negative, and was followed by Messrs. Crosswell, Cochrane, Hugh, and Chatwin. The voting was in favour of the affirmative. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

On Wednesday, at the Clerkenwell Police-court, a man came before Mr. Barstow for advice as to his wife. He said his wife continually annoyed him by "provoking the devil" in him. Mr. Barstow said he could not assist him. The applicant said that if it continued he was afraid the devil would tempt him to do some unlawful act. Mr. Barstow said that he could not help the applicant, having no jurisdiction.

Legal News.

On Tuesday evening, in the House of Commons, Mr. Gregory moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the operation of the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867. Mr. E. Stanhope said the Government thought it was very desirable that an inquiry on the subject should take place before a select committee, and therefore he had great pleasure in assenting to the motion of his hon. friend.

At the *Nisi Prius* sitting of the Queen's Bench Division on the 28th ult., says the *Times* reporter, Mr. John Saunders attended. He was sworn, and stated that one Hullam had called at his house and left a summons for him to attend as a juror. He told him that he could not possibly attend, owing to the state of health in which he was. Hullam then told him that if he did not attend he would be fined £10. To this Mr. Saunders replied that he would rather pay £10 than attend. Eventually Hullam told him that if he would hand him £10 he would see that the fine was paid. Mr. Saunders then gave him £10. Hullam declined to give him a receipt, and, in consequence, Mr. Saunders made inquiries, which resulted in the present proceedings. Hullam was called, and he handed a written statement to his lordship. His lordship, addressing him, said that he had been guilty of a serious offence and abuse of the process of the court. Hullam was aware that whether Mr. Saunders would be fined or not, or, if fined, what would be the amount, was no business of his. His lordship believed that he had received the money with the intention of retaining it. He should impose a severe sentence upon him, but not half so severe as would be imposed in the event of the repetition of such an offence. His lordship then ordered Hullam to pay a fine of £50. Hullam was allowed to be at large, in order that he might enter into arrangements for the payment of the fine.

A correspondent writes to the *Times*:—"Those whose business takes them much to the Patent Office will be sorry to learn that a still further attempt at economy is being made there, of a piece with the recent restriction of the official publications. Since the date of the Patent Law Reform Act in 1852 it has been the custom to publish, in convenient small volumes, abridgments of the specifications relating to different classes of inventions. Most of the series had been brought down to the year 1866, and it was understood that as soon as all the principal classes of invention had been dealt with, the later specifications, since 1866, would be taken in hand, and the work brought down to the present date. A good deal of fault might be found with the way in which some of the volumes were prepared, but most of them, especially those which were issued of late years, were well adapted for their purpose, and served as useful guides to the inventor through the labyrinth of former discoveries. Frequent testimony to the value of these books has been received from the Patent Offices of America and Australia, the Victorian Office having, indeed, imitated them. Nevertheless, we understand that it has now been decided to discontinue the issue of these books, and in consequence the work will be left in an unfinished state, stopping at the year 1866. Fortunately, as regards the older inventions, the series is now tolerably complete; but in respect of the inventions of the last ten years, which are obviously of the greatest interest and importance, those who require information about them will be left to hunt through a number of annual indexes, and from them to refer to the lengthy and often confused specifications themselves. The annual income—that is to say, the balance of receipts over expenditure—of the Patent Office is now over £100,000 a year, so that the necessity for economy is not very apparent. It may also be interesting to note how the other department of the same office, that for the registration of trade-marks, is progressing. This office was opened in January, 1876, to carry out the Registration of Trade-Marks Act, under which all marks were to be registered by July, 1876. The work proving heavier than was expected, the time was extended to July 1 in the present year, after which date no action for infringement can be brought in respect of an unregistered trade-mark. At the present date about 12,000 applications have been received, and of these less than 2,000 have been registered. It has thus taken sixteen months to

register 2,000 marks, leaving 10,000 more to be brought on the register during the two months remaining of the time allowed by the Act."

Courts.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

(Before HALL, V.C.)

April 26.—*In re John Holmes (a Solicitor).*

In re The Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

In re The Electric Power Company, Limited.

Company—Winding-up petition—Solicitor and client—Information acquired in professional capacity.

Notwithstanding the rule that a solicitor must not use information acquired in his professional capacity in any subsequent proceedings against his former client, a solicitor, who has acted in the formation of a company and been discharged, may act for a petitioner to wind up the same company when all the facts upon which the petition is based might have been ascertained by any person in the position of the petitioner.

Motion to restrain Mr. John Holmes from acting as solicitor for persons who had presented a petition to wind up the company in any proceeding against the company or the directors, and from making use of, or allowing any person to make copies of, or extracts from any documents which had come into his hands in his professional capacity as solicitor to the company, and from imparting any information with regard to the company acquired by him as such solicitor. Delivery up of documents belonging to the company was also asked for by the notice of motion. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Holmes was employed as solicitor in the incorporation of the company in March, 1874, and that he attended one or two board meetings, at one of which he was formally appointed solicitor to the company. His bill relating to the incorporation was paid in June, 1874, and since that date he had transacted no professional business for, and had not attended any meetings of, the company. In March, 1876, the company entered into negotiations for a loan through another firm of solicitors, and in May, 1876, Mr. Holmes acted as solicitor for a debenture-holder on a winding-up petition, which was dismissed by consent on payment of interest and costs. No objection was then raised by the company to Mr. Holmes acting for the petitioner. The petition which gave rise to the present motion was presented on the 17th of February, 1877, and notice of motion was given on the 26th of March, the petition having stood over for the petitioners to be cross-examined. The cross-examination elicited the fact that Mr. Holmes had received no information with regard to the company's affairs from his present clients; but on the other hand it appeared that all the facts stated in the petition might have been ascertained by any solicitor from sources open to the public.

Dickinson, Q.C., and Methold, for the motion.

Eddis, Q.C., and W. W. Karlake, for Mr. Holmes.

The cases cited, and the arguments based upon them, are observed upon in the judgment.

HALL, V.C.—I am of opinion that this motion must be refused. It appears to me that if I had nothing else to consider than the time the petition was presented and the dates of the cross-examination and of this notice of motion, I could not consider this to be a *bona fide* application. If any right did exist, as claimed, this application ought to have been made earlier. This solicitor, it must be remembered, was concerned in the former petition, and no application was then made to prevent him from acting in the matter of the petition. But on the merits of the case, were I to accede to this application, I should be making an order for which there is no precedent, and one which would materially and unnecessarily interfere with the proper discharge, as I consider, of duties by a solicitor to his client. The solicitor in this case appears to have done nothing for the company after 1874. It has been made a question whether from that time he was to be taken as solicitor for the company up to some time in 1876, and it has been said that there was business which would require a solicitor between 1874 and 1876. It is said, too, that his appointment was never cancelled, and that he remained nominally solicitor for the company, though

never acting in any way, and though somebody else was employed, and he appears to have spoken of himself as solicitor. But there is no necessity for going into that. Passing from that, we have an interval from 1875, when he was discharged, if he was not before discharged, an interval of twelve months, which is not without importance. The proposition is that a solicitor once employed by a company cannot afterwards be employed to have that company wound up. If there was evidence that he has been using information acquired in their employ, now to destroy the company, I should know what to do, but under the circumstances it cannot be considered that he has availed himself of information so acquired to the detriment of the company, or that it will interfere with the winding up. Some facts may have been acquired from private information, but it was open to him to obtain them from public sources; and I cannot visit this gentleman with the penalty suggested merely because he has not consulted the registry which was open to him. The authorities cited do not go far enough for this. In *Cholmondeley v. Clinton*, 19 Yes. 261, the solicitor went over to the other side (having been engaged in confidential matters) while litigation was pending; and commenting on that case in the case of *Bee v. Ward*, 1 Jac. 77, Lord Eldon says, "In *Cholmondeley v. Clinton* I had great difficulty to know how to act, and I took the opinion of the judges. There the gentleman who had been concerned for Lord Clinton discharged himself and went over to the other side. It appeared to me and to all the judges that nothing could be more dangerous than to permit a solicitor employed by A. in a cause between him and B. to leave A. while still willing to retain him, and enter into the service of B." Mr. Dickinson has commented on the opening words of the judgment in *Cholmondeley v. Clinton*, but such observations, as to deciding on general principles, have no reference to a case like the present. *Davies v. Clough*, 8 Simon, 262, was a case, if we are to apply any rule at all, for the interference of the court. The solicitor there had prepared the agreement which he was subsequently endeavouring to set aside. In *Parratt v. Parratt*, 2 De. G. & S. 258, Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce is said to have referred to *Davies v. Clough* as a case of a solicitor discharging himself, and it is said this is a similar case, and the same rule must apply here as in the latter case. But here I think that the solicitor should not be considered as having discharged himself, but, even if I were to take that view, I think the matter would still be open to consideration whether, upon all the circumstances of the case, there is such a connection between one proceeding and the other as to render him incapable of acting for the present client. This application is, I think, devoid of merits, and must not be entertained, having regard to the time and circumstances under which the petition was presented and the motion made.

Solicitors for the company, *Bolton & Co.*

Legislation of the Week.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

April 26.—BURIALS ACTS CONSOLIDATION.

This Bill was read a second time on a division by 141 to 102.

DRAINAGE AND IMPROVEMENT OF LANDS (IRELAND) PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

This Bill was read a third time and passed.

April 30.—JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS (RATING).

This Bill was read a second time.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION PROVISIONAL ORDERS CONFIRMATION (LONDON).

This Bill was read a second time.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION PROVISIONAL ORDERS CONFIRMATION (CARDIFF, &c.).

This Bill was read a second time.

METROPOLIS TOLL BRIDGES.

This Bill was read a second time.

May 1.—SETTLED ESTATES.

Lord WINMARLEIGH moved the second reading of this Bill, which had come up from the Commons. The object of the 14th section of the Settled Estates Act was to

enable the Court of Chancery to direct that any part of any settled estates be laid out for streets, roads, paths, squares, gardens, or open spaces, sewers, drains, or water-courses, either to be dedicated to the public or not. The object of this Bill was to remove a difficulty in the exercise of the power so given to the court, and to provide that all such works, including the proper fences, pavings, &c., incidental thereto, might be made and the expense paid by sale or mortgage of or charge upon any part of the settled estates.—The Bill was read a second time.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS (RATING).

This Bill passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 26.—UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

The House went into committee on this Bill.—Clause 5 was reached.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROVISIONAL ORDERS (HORBURY, &c.).

This Bill was read a third time and passed.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT (IRELAND) AMENDMENT.

This Bill passed through committee.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Mr. HERSHELL obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Matrimonial Causes Act.

April 27.—NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK FISHERIES.

This Bill was referred to a select committee.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION (IRELAND).

This Bill was read a second time.

April 30.—UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

The House went into committee on this Bill, and progress was reported on clause 16.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION AMENDMENT.

This Bill was read a second time.

NEW FOREST.

Mr. W. H. SMITH introduced a Bill to amend the administration of the law relating to New Forest.

MAY 1.—NEW BISHOPS.

Mr. CROSS introduced a Bill to provide for the foundation of four new bishoprics in England, at Liverpool, Wakefield or Halifax, Southwell, and in the county of Northumberland.

MAY 2.—CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Mr. HOLT moved the second reading of this Bill, which he said was intended to remedy a defect in Martin's Act, and to prohibit the practice of painful experiments on animals, known as vivisection.—On a division the Bill was rejected by 228 to 83.

BURIALS.

The order for the second reading of this Bill was discharged.

ASSISTANT COUNTY SURVEYORS (IRELAND).

This Bill was read a second time.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT ABOLITION.

The order for the second reading of this Bill was discharged.

WINTER ASSIZES (IRELAND).

This Bill was read a second time.

LAW OF EVIDENCE AMENDMENT.

This Bill passed through committee.

MEDICAL ACT.

Dr. LUSH introduced a Bill to amend the Medical Act of 1858.

BILLS BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION, &c.

[H.L.—Lord Aberdare.]

A Bill intituled an Act for regulating the Examination of Persons applying to be admitted Solicitors of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England, and for otherwise amending the Law relating to Solicitors.

Whereas under or by virtue of the enactments of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter seventy-three, and of the Act of the twenty-

third and twenty-fourth years of the same reign, chapter one hundred and twenty-seven, and of the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, 1873 and 1875, relating to the admission of persons as solicitors of the Supreme Court, and of regulations made under the authority of those enactments, persons applying to be admitted as solicitors of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England are (with certain exceptions) required to pass examinations known respectively as the preliminary, the intermediate, and the final examination:

And whereas under the above-mentioned enactments the power of making regulations for the conduct of the said examinations and of appointing examiners is vested in certain judges of her Majesty's High Court of Justice:

And whereas it is expedient that such powers, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be vested in the Incorporated Law Society, and that other amendments be made in the law relating to solicitors of the Supreme Court:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Preliminary.

1. *Short title.*] This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Solicitors Act, 1877," and the Act of the sixth and seventh years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter seventy-three, "For consolidating and amending several of the laws relating to attorneys and solicitors practising in England and Wales," and the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of the same reign, chapter one hundred and twenty-seven, "To amend the laws relating to attorneys, solicitors, proctors, and certificated conveyancers," may be respectively cited for all purposes as "The Solicitors Act, 1843," and "The Solicitors Act, 1860."

2. *Extent of Act.*] This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

3. *Commencement of Act.*] This Act shall, so far as regards the power of certain of the judges of her Majesty's High Court of Justice and of the Incorporated Law Society to make regulations thereunder, and so far as regards the issue of notices and other proceedings preliminary to holding the first examinations thereunder, come into operation on the passing thereof, and for all other purposes shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

4. *Interpretation.*] In this Act,—

"The Incorporated Law Society" or "the society" means "the Society of Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and others not being Barristers practising in the Courts of Law and Equity of the United Kingdom":

"Solicitor" means solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England:

"Preliminary examination" means an examination in general knowledge of persons becoming bound under articles of clerkship to solicitors:

"Intermediate examination" means an examination of persons bound under articles of clerkship to solicitors in order to ascertain the progress made by such persons during their articles in acquiring the knowledge necessary for rendering them fit and capable to act as solicitors:

"Final examination" means an examination of persons applying to be admitted as solicitors as well touching the articles and service as the fitness and capacity of such persons to act as solicitors, including their fitness and capacity to act in matters of business usually transacted by solicitors.

Examinations.

5. *Certificate of having passed examinations requisite for admission as solicitor.*] Subject to the exemptions allowed by this Act, or by regulations made under the authority thereof, a person shall not be admitted as a solicitor unless he has obtained from the Incorporated Law Society, or some person authorized in writing by that society, a certificate or certificates to the effect that he has passed a preliminary, an intermediate, and a final examination.

6. *Examinations to be held under management of Incorporated Law Society.*] The Incorporated Law Society are hereby authorized and required to hold, at least three times in the year, commencing with the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and in every succeeding year, a preliminary examination, an intermediate examination, and a final examination, and the

society shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have the entire management and control of all such examinations, and shall have power to make regulations with respect to all or any of the following matters (that is to say):

- (A) With respect to the subjects for, and the mode of conducting the examination of candidates; and
- (B) With respect to the times and places of examinations and the notices of examinations; and
- (C) With respect to the certificates to be given to persons of their having passed any examination; and
- (D) With respect to the appointment and removal of examiners (other than the *ex-officio* examiners hereinafter mentioned) and with respect to the remuneration by fees or otherwise of the examiners so appointed; and
- (E) With respect to any other matter or thing as to which the society think it expedient to make regulations for the purpose of carrying this section into execution.

Any regulation made under the authority of this section may be altered or revoked by a subsequent regulation, and copies of all regulations made under the authority of this section shall be transmitted to the Presidents of the Queen's Bench Division, the Common Pleas Division, and the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, and to the Master of the Rolls, and if within twenty-eight days after a copy of any regulation has been so transmitted, any two of those judges (the Master of the Rolls being one) signify by writing under their hands, addressed to the president or the vice-president of the society, their dissent from such regulation, or any part thereof, the same shall be of no force or effect, and if after any such regulation, or any part thereof, has come into effect, any two of those judges (the Master of the Rolls being one) shall so signify their dissent from such regulation, or any part thereof, the same shall, at the expiration of two months, cease to be of any force or effect.

7. *Masters of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions to be ex-officio examiners.*] Unless and until the Presidents of the Queen's Bench Division, Common Pleas Division, and Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, and the Master of the Rolls otherwise order, the several masters for the time being of those divisions shall be *ex-officio* examiners for the intermediate and the final examinations, and one of such *ex-officio* examiners shall act in the conduct of every such examination in conjunction with the examiners appointed by the society in pursuance of this Act.

8. *Fees payable to Incorporated Law Society in respect of examinations.*] Any person applying to be examined or re-examined at a preliminary, intermediate, or final examination shall pay to the Incorporated Law Society such fees in respect of such examinations (and in such proportions and at such times) as may be from time to time determined by regulations to be made by the Presidents of the Queen's Bench Division, the Common Pleas Division, and the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, and the Master of the Rolls, or any two of them, of whom the Master of the Rolls shall be one.

All moneys paid to the society in pursuance of this Act in respect to the preliminary, intermediate, and final examinations shall be applied by the society in payment of the expenses from time to time incurred by the society with reference to such examinations, and with reference to the lectures, classes, and other teaching provided by the society from time to time for persons bound or about to be bound under articles of clerkship to solicitors.

9. *Appeal to Master of the Rolls against refusal of certificate.*] Any person who has been refused a certificate of having passed an intermediate or final examination, and who objects to such refusal, whether on account of the nature or difficulty of the questions put to him by the examiners, or on any other ground whatsoever, shall be at liberty, within one month next after such refusal, to appeal by petition in writing to the Master of the Rolls against such refusal, such petition to be presented in such manner and subject to such regulations as the Master of the Rolls may from time to time direct.

In the meantime, and until the Master of the Rolls otherwise directs, such petition shall, as to a final examination be presented at the Petty Bag Office, without the payment

of any fee, and a copy of such petition shall be left therewith, and shall be delivered by the clerk of the petty bag to the secretary of the Incorporated Law Society, and the clerk of the petty bag shall also notify to such secretary the day appointed for the hearing of the petition, and the same shall be heard by the Master of the Rolls on such day after the expiration of fourteen days from the day on which such petition was presented, and at such time as he may appoint.

On the hearing of any petition under this section the Master of the Rolls may make such order as to him may seem meet, and where any person who has been refused a certificate of having passed his final examination, on appeal to the Master of the Rolls, obtains an order for his admission, such order shall entitle him to a certificate from the Incorporated Law Society of his fitness and capacity to act as solicitor, and in the usual business transacted by a solicitor, in the same manner as if he had passed his final examination.

10. *General exemptions from preliminary examination.*] A certificate of having passed a preliminary examination under this Act shall not be required from any person who has taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Laws in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Durham, or London, or in the Queen's University in Ireland, or the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, or Doctor of Laws in any of the universities of Scotland, none of such degrees being honorary degrees, or who had been called to the degree of utter barrister in England, or who has passed the first public examination before moderators at Oxford or the previous examination at Cambridge, or the examination in arts for the second year at Durham, or who has passed one of the local examinations established by the University of Oxford, or one of the non-gremial examinations established by the University of Cambridge, or one of the examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, or one of the matriculation examinations at the Universities of Dublin or London (notwithstanding he may not have been placed in the first division of such matriculation examination), or the examination for the first-class certificate of the College of Preceptors incorporated by Royal Charter in 1849.

The Presidents of the Queen's Bench Division, the Common Pleas Division, and the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, and the Master of the Rolls, or any three of them (the Master of the Rolls being one), may make, and from time to time alter and revoke, regulations extending the above exemption to any persons who pass any examination held in any of the above-mentioned universities or in the Owens College, Manchester, and specified in that behalf in the said regulations.

11. *Power of judges to grant special exemptions from preliminary examination.*] The Presidents of the Queen's Bench Division, the Common Pleas Division, and the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, and the Master of the Rolls, or any one or more of them, may, where under special circumstances they or he see fit so to do, exempt any person from compliance with the enactments and regulations for the time being in force with respect to the preliminary examination either entirely or partially, or subject to any such conditions as to them or him may seem fit.

12. *Exemption of certain barristers from intermediate examination and giving them title to be admitted solicitors on passing final examinations.*] Any person who has been called to the degree of utter barrister in England, and is of not less than five years' standing at the bar, and has procured himself to be disbarred with a view of becoming a solicitor, and has obtained from two of the benchers of the Inn to which he belongs or to which he belonged a certificate of his being a fit and proper person to practise as a solicitor, shall not be required to obtain a certificate of having passed an intermediate examination under this Act, and shall be entitled on passing a final examination under this Act (except so much of such examination as relates to articles and service under articles) to be admitted and enrolled as a solicitor.

13. *Power of judges to provide for admission of persons who have passed certain examinations after four years' service.*] The Presidents of the Queen's Bench Division, the Common Pleas Division, and the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, and the Master of the Rolls, or any three of them (the Master of the Rolls being one), may make, and

from time to time alter and revoke, regulations directing that any person having passed any examination held in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Durham, or London, or in the Queen's University in Ireland, or in any of the universities in Scotland, or in the Owens College, Manchester, and to be specified in such regulations, may be admitted and enrolled as a solicitor after service under articles of clerkship to a practising solicitor for the term of four years, but not so as to allow in any case a less term of service than four years.

14. *Time of regulations coming into force.*] All regulations duly made in pursuance of this Act before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, shall come into force on that day, and on that day the general rules and regulations, dated the second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and the schedules thereto (with the exception of the regulations "as to re-admission and the taking out and renewal of certificates," and "as to custody of rolls and documents," and "provisions as to notices, &c., already given"), shall cease to be of any force or effect.

Miscellaneous Amendments of Law.

15. *Power for Master of Rolls to admit through service under articles is irregular.*] Where any person articulated to a solicitor has not served as a clerk under such articles strictly, within the provisions of the Solicitors Act, 1843, and the Solicitors Act, 1860, but subsequently to the execution of his articles *bonâ fide* serves (either continuously or not) one or more solicitors as an articulated clerk for periods together equal in duration to the full term for which he was originally articulated, and has obtained such certificates as he is required by this Act to obtain, it shall be lawful for the Master of the Rolls in his discretion, if he is satisfied that such irregular service was occasioned by accident, mistake, or some other sufficient cause, and that such service, although irregular, was substantially equivalent to a regular service, to admit such person to be a solicitor in the same manner as if such service had been a regular service within the meaning of the said Acts.

16. *Form of registrar's certificate.*] The annual certificate required by law to be obtained by every practising solicitor from the registrar of solicitors, and the declaration required to be delivered to the registrar for the purpose of obtaining such certificate, may respectively be in the forms (A.) and (B.) in the first schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

17. *Solicitors eligible to practise in ecclesiastical courts.*] Any solicitor may practise in all courts and before all persons having or exercising power, authority, or jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical in England, and shall be deemed to be duly qualified to practise and may practise in all matters relating to applications to obtain notarial faculties, and generally shall have and may exercise all the powers and authorities, and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and may fulfil all the functions and duties which appertain or belong to the office or profession of a proctor, whether in the provincial, diocesan, or other jurisdictions in England.

18. *As to commissioners for taking oaths in ecclesiastical courts.*] Commissioners for taking oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England shall be commissioners for taking oaths in or for the purpose of any of the ecclesiastical courts or jurisdictions, or matters ecclesiastical in England, or matters relating to application for notarial faculties.

19. *Council of Incorporated Law Society may act on behalf of society.*] All rules and regulations, acts, matters, and things respectively authorised or required to be made or done by the Incorporated Law Society under or in pursuance of this Act or of the Solicitors Act, 1843, or of the Solicitors Act, 1860, or under any orders, rules, and regulations made in pursuance thereof respectively, may be made or done by the council for the time being of the society on behalf of the society.

20. *Authentication of regulations and other documents.*] All rules, regulations, certificates, notices, and other documents made or issued by the Incorporated Law Society for any purpose whatever may be in writing or print, or partly in writing and partly in print, and may be signed on behalf of the society by the secretary, or by such other officer or officers of the society as may be from time to time prescribed by the council.

21. *Construction of enactments referring to attorneys and examinations.*] All enactments referring to attorneys which are in force immediately after the coming into operation of this Act shall be construed as if the expression "solicitor of the Supreme Court" were therein substituted for the expression "attorney," and all enactments relating to the examinations of attorneys and solicitors which are in force immediately after the coming into operation of this Act shall be construed as relating to the examinations to be held in pursuance of this Act.

22. *Temporary provision as to examinations.*] All persons who before this Act comes into operation have passed a preliminary but have not passed an intermediate or final examination, and all persons who have passed an intermediate but have not passed a final examination under the enactments and regulations hereby repealed, shall be deemed respectively to have passed a preliminary or a preliminary and intermediate examination under this Act as the case may be, and all persons who have passed a final examination under the said enactments and regulations but have not been admitted shall be deemed to have passed a final examination under this Act.

23. *Repeal of scheduled enactments.*] The Acts mentioned in the first part of the second schedule to this Act are hereby repealed as from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, to the extent specified in the third column in the said part of that schedule, with the qualification that so much of the said Acts as is set forth in the second part of that schedule shall be re-enacted in manner therein appearing, and shall be of the same force as if enacted in the body of this Act: provided, also, that this repeal shall not affect—

(A) Anything duly done or suffered under any enactment hereby repealed; or

(B) Any right, liability, or penalty acquired, accrued, or incurred under any enactment hereby repealed, or any legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, liability, or penalty, and any such legal proceeding and remedy may be carried on as if this Act had not been passed;

And the regulations made by certain of the judges of the High Court of Justice in pursuance of the power contained in section 14 of the Judicature Act, 1875, for adapting the enactments and forms therein-mentioned, shall as from the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, cease to be of any force or effect.

The SCHEDULES referred to in the foregoing Act.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM (A.).

Registrar's Certificate.

No. 18

Pursuant to the Solicitors Act, 1843, and the Acts amending the same, the Incorporated Law Society, as the registrar of solicitors, hereby certifies that, solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose place of business { are } is { at }

hath this day left with the secretary of the said society a declaration in writing signed by (a) , containing his name and place or places of business, together with the term and year, or the month and year, in or as of which he was admitted, and hereby further certifies that the said solicitor is duly enrolled a solicitor of the Supreme Court, and is entitled to practise as such solicitor on this certificate being duly stamped as required by law.

Given under the hand of the secretary of the Incorporated Law Society this day of , 187 .

Produced and entered this day of , Secretary. 187 .

(a) The said solicitor or the said solicitor's partner on his behalf or the said solicitor's London agent as the case may be. The name of the partner or agent need not be inserted here.

* * * If this certificate is stamped after the 1st of January, it must be produced to the registrar of solicitors within a month of the payment of the duty.

If admitted a notary this certificate should be entered at the Faculty Office.

If a proctor it should be entered in the court in which he is admitted.

FORM (B.).

Annual Declaration for obtaining the Registrar's Certificate.

No.
I hereby declare that
was admitted an attorney of (a) , in
Term in the year 18 [or]
a solicitor of the Supreme Court in the month of
in the year 18 and that { my } place of business
{ is } as follows (b) :—
{ are }

Dated this day of , 18 .

Signature

[Partner or London agent of the said]
To the Registrar of Solicitors.

(a) One court is sufficient.

(b) If removed since last certificate state such removal.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Enactments Repealed.

Session and Chapter	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 73.	An Act for consolidating and amending several of the laws relating to attorneys and solicitors practising in England and Wales.	Sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, and so much of section 30 and of the second schedule as relates to fees payable to the Incorporated Law Society.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 127.	An Act to amend the laws relating to attorneys, solicitors, proctors, and certificated conveyancers.	Sections 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, section 19 from the words "and after" to the end of the section, section 20 from the words "and the said Lords Chief Justices" to the words from "time to time," section 23, and the schedules (A.) and (B.).
33 & 34 Vict. c. 28.	The Attorneys and Solicitors Act, 1870.	Section 20.

PART II.

6 & 7 Vict. c. 73, s. 15.

If the Master of the Rolls or any of the judges of the Queen's Bench Division, the Common Pleas Division, or the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice is, by the certificate of the examiners appointed in pursuance of this Act, satisfied with respect to any person applying to be admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court that such person is duly qualified to be admitted to act as a solicitor of the Supreme Court, then and not otherwise the Master of the Rolls shall administer the requisite oath, and cause such person to be admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court, and his name to be enrolled as a solicitor of such court, which admission shall be written on parchment and signed by the Master of the Rolls.

6 & 7 Vict. c. 73, s. 20.

Such person or persons as the Presidents of the Queen's Bench Division, the Common Pleas Division, and the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, jointly with the Master of the Rolls, shall for that purpose appoint, shall have the custody and care of the rolls or books wherein persons are enrolled as solicitors of the Supreme Court, and shall be deemed and taken as the proper officer or officers for filing such affidavits as in the Solicitors Act, 1843, are mentioned, and he or they is or are hereby also respectively required from time to time, without fee or reward, other than as in the said Act mentioned, to enrol the name of every person who shall be admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court pursuant to the directions in the said Act, and the time when admitted, in alphabetical order, in

rolls, or books to be kept for that purpose, to which rolls or books all persons shall and may have free access without fee or reward.

23 & 24 Vict. c. 127, s. 23.

If any solicitor of the Supreme Court, after having at any time taken out a stamped certificate, neglects for a whole year after the expiration thereof to renew the same for the following year, the registrar shall not afterwards grant a certificate to such solicitor, except under an order of the Master of the Rolls, and it shall be lawful for the Master of the Rolls to direct the registrar to issue a certificate to such person on such terms and conditions as he may think fit.

Court Papers.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

ROTA OF REGISTRARS IN ATTENDANCE ON

Date.	COURT OF APPEAL.	MASTER OF THE ROLLS.
Monday, May 7	Mr. Clowes	Mr. Latham
Tuesday 8	Koe	Merivale
Wednesday .. 9	Clowes	Leach
Thursday 10	Koe	Latham
Friday 11	Clowes	Merivale
Saturday 12	Koe	Leach

V. C. MALINS. V. C. BACON. V. C. HALL.

Monday, May 7	Mr. Farrer	Mr. Holdship	Mr. Ward
Tuesday 8	Milne	Teesdale	Pemberton
Wednesday 9	King	Holdship	Ward
Thursday 10	Farrer	Teesdale	Pemberton
Friday 11	Milne	Holdship	Ward
Saturday 12	King	Teesdale	Pemberton

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

LIST OF TRANSFERRED CAUSES now standing for Hearing before Mr. Justice Fry, arranged in order of Date of Setting Down, and as they will come into the Paper.

General Insurance Company v Kuhner Cause VCH
 Eobard v Cooke Action for trial VCH
 Dance v Dabbs Action for trial VCM
 Marrell v Sandon Cause for trial VCM
 Edwards v Great Eastern Railway Company Action for trial VCM
 Butler v Butler Cause VCM
 British Dynamite Company, Limited, v Krebs Cause for trial VCH
 Dawson v Dawson Cause for trial VCH
 Kemp v Bird Action for trial VCH
 Siebert v Findlater Action for trial VCM
 Pews v Lee Cause for trial VCM
 Lonsdale v Lonsdale Action for trial VCH
 Martin v Wale Action for trial VCM
 Attorney-General v Tomline Motion for decree VCH
 Smith v Re Riche Action for trial VCH
 Watney v Trist Action for trial VCH
 Coles v Serocold Action for trial VCH
 Fearnough v Fernel Action for trial VCM
 Alliance Bank v Carr Carr v Alliance Bank Action for trial VCH
 Hill v Theakstone Cause for trial, &c VCM
 Clayton v Tomlinson Action for trial VCM
 Newby v Sharpe Action for trial VCH
 Pennington v Prinsep, &c, Company Cause for trial VCH
 Homer v Homer Cause for trial VCM
 Simpson v Balmain Action for trial VCH
 King v Manley Action for trial VCH
 Sanders v Dunman Action for trial VCM
 Burgess v Gage Action for trial VCM
 Smith v Vestry of St Pancras Action for trial VCH
 Randall v Gardner Action for trial VCM
 Thorp v Chorley Cause for trial VCH
 Johnson v Dallas Cause for trial VCH
 Shirley v Simmins Action for trial VCH
 Hall v Lovelock Cause for trial VCM
 Wroe v Dimsdale Action for trial VCH

Elliott v Evans Action for trial VCM
 Ward v Wyld Action for trial VCM
 P O Steam, &c, Company v Bain Action for trial VCH
 Wilson v Morley Action for trial VCM
 Fletcher v Kelly Action for trial VCM
 Booth v Durose Action for trial VCH
 Pilley v Hale Cause for trial VCH
 Gale v Gale Action for trial VCM
 Jagger v Horsfall Action for trial VCH
 Morgan v Thomas Special case VCM
 Attorney-General v Moas & Redway Motion for judgment VCM
 Hinton v Staff Action for trial VCH
 Wyatt v De Salomos Action for trial VCM
 Lydall v Martinson Action for trial VCM
 Maude v Wisker Action for trial VCM
 Aldridge v Evans Action for trial VCM
 Simmins v Shirley Action for trial VCH
 Platt v Kershaw Action for trial VCH
 Odessa, &c, Company v Mendel Mendel v Odessa, &c, Company Action for trial MR
 Kirkwood v Webster Action for trial VCM
 Cotterill v Ward Action for trial VCM
 McCallum v McSheehan Action for trial VCH
 Clark v Marcus Action for trial VCH
 Nitro-Phosphate, &c, Company v London and St Katherine Dock Action for trial MR
 Taunton v Synnot Action for trial VCM
 Bower v Foreign, &c, Gas Company Cause for trial MR
 Griffiths v Jones Action for trial VCM
 Byrd v Nunn Action for trial VCM
 Gray v Poull Action for trial VCM
 Litton v Litton Action for trial VCH
 London and County Land, &c, Company v Societe Generale, &c Action for trial MR
 Woodgate v Weldon Action for trial VCH
 Perkins v Lewis Action for trial MR
 Knox v Samson Action for trial VCM
 Morrell v Cowan Action for trial VCM
 Carr v Taylor Action for trial MR
 Burrow, &c, Company v Stevens Cause for trial MR
 Leggett v Warner Action for trial MR
 Anderson v Backhouse Action for trial MR
 Jaques v Millar Action for trial VCM
 London, &c, Marine Insurance Company v Davies Action for trial VCM
 Kino v Rudkin Action for trial MR
 Collinson v Ravenscroft Action for trial, &c MR
 Robotham v Dunnett Action for trial VCM
 Bell v Hazlerigg Action for trial MR
 Stone v Gibbins Cause for trial VCM
 Chadwick v Appleton Action for trial VCM
 Crowe v Barncot Action for trial VCM
 Haselfoot v Chelmsford, &c, Board Action for trial MR
 The National, &c, Insurance Company v Prudential, &c, Company Action for trial MR
 Moet v Pickering Action for trial MR
 Bradford v Burgess Action for trial VCH
 Bonnewell v Jenkins Action for trial VCH
 Hoare v Tucker Action for trial MR
 Hunt v Glamorgan, &c, Company Action for trial MR
 Nicol v Brooksbank Action for trial MR
 Holmfeld v Hart Action for trial VCH
 Attorney-General v Bi-phosphated, &c, Company Cause for trial VCM
 Phelps v Queen Insurance Company Cause for trial VCM
 Hutchinson v Hutchinson Action for trial VCM
 Willis v Bearcroft Action for trial VCM
 Withall v Bell Cause for trial VCH
 Sauer v Wellsted Action for trial VCH
 Wellsted v Richards Action for trial VCH
 Sankey v Williams Action for trial VCM
 Goulding v Schofield Action for trial VCM
 West Cumberland, &c, Company v Kenyon Action for trial MR
 Ivy House, &c, Company v Cox Action for trial VCH
 Smith v Van Joel Cause for trial MR
 Hayne v Laurie Milbank & Co Action for trial VCH
 Williams v Raggett Action for trial VCM
 Woods v Roberts Action for trial MR
 Hart v Swaine Action for trial MR
 Marychurch v Rodriguez Cause for trial VCM

Attorney-General v Gas Light, &c, Company Action for trial VCH
 Downman v Raphael Action for trial VCH
 Lobley v Talbot Action for trial VCH
 Broadhead v Hutchinson Action for trial VCH
 Oriental, &c, Company v Dodwell Cause for trial MR
 Garling v Roys Cause for trial MR
 Cripps v Robinson Action for trial MR
 Blagg v Marshall Action for trial MR
 Cockshott v London, &c, Cab Company Action for trial MR
 Witty v Spurr Action for trial MR
 Gillespie v Hampshire, &c, Bank Action for trial MR
 Braich Goch Slate Quarry Company v Robins Action for trial MR
 Giles v Edwards Cause for trial VCH
 Tunstall v Close Cause for trial MR
 Richardson v Budd Action for trial MR
 Pearson v Scott Action for trial MR
 Dighton v Sharpness, &c, Company Action for trial MR
 Guardians Blackburn Union v Brooks Action for trial MR
 Leigh v Brooks Action for trial VCH
 Elliott v Plain Action for trial MR
 Robins v Duleep Singh Action for trial MR
 Palmer v Cook Action for trial VCH
 Nicholson v Drury Buildings Estate Company, Limited Action for trial MR
 Gaze v Hopwood Action for trial VCH
 Morgan v Eglin Action for trial MR
 Lee v Mills Action for trial VCH
 Braham v Beachin Action for trial VCH
 Busby v Watkins Action for trial VCH
 Magdalen Hospital v Knotts Action for trial MR
 Debenham v Lacey Action for trial VCH
 Smith v Whicheord Action for trial VCH
 Evans v Debenham Action for trial VCH
 Luker v Dennis Action for trial MR
 Linoleum, &c, Company v Nairn Action for trial VCH
 Cockle v Joyce Cause for trial VCH

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

May 4, 1877.

RAILWAY STOCK.

	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices
Stock	Bristol and Exeter	100	—
Stock	Caledonian	100	114½
Stock	Glasgow and South-Western	100	102
Stock	Great Eastern Ordinary Stock	100	46½
Stock	Great Northern	100	124
Stock	Do., A Stock	100	125½
Stock	Great Southern and Western of Ireland	100	128½
Stock	Great Western—Original	100	97½
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	134
Stock	London, Brighton, and South Coast	100	116½
Stock	London, Chatham, and Dover	100	118
Stock	London and North-Western	100	144½
Stock	London and South Western	100	137
Stock	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100	66
Stock	Metropolitan	100	103
Stock	Do., District	100	41
Stock	Midland	100	124½
Stock	North British	100	90½
Stock	North Eastern	100	145½
Stock	North London	100	146½
Stock	North Staffordshire	100	69
Stock	South Devon	100	62
Stock	South-Eastern	100	124

* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—April 30, at 18, Montem-road, Forest-hill, the wife of William John Hyne Clark, barrister-at-law, of a son.
 HUNTER—April 30, at 13, Ledbury-road, Bayswater, the wife of H. J. Hunter, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.
 LAKE—May 2, at The Grove, Highbury, the wife of Benjamin Greene Lake, of Lincoln's-inn, of a son.
 RUTHERFORD—April 25, at 6, St. Stephen's-square, Westbourne-park, the wife of Henry Rutherford, barrister-at-law, of a son.
 STOCKEM—April 18, at Richmond, S.W., the wife of Walter Stockem, solicitor, of a son.

WASTENEYS—April 29, at 3, Oxford-square, Hyde-park, the wife of William Wasteneys, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GWYNN—SNOW—April 28, at Emmanuel Church, Clifton, Humphrey Thomas Martin Crowther Gwynn, of Oxleworth, Clifton, solicitor, to Harriet Mary Ann, daughter of the late Richard Snow, of Dean Court, near Taunton.
 MONCKTON—BAYNHAM—April 24, at Charlton, Dover, Herbert Monckton, town clerk of Maidstone, to Jessie Emily, daughter of the Rev. John Francis Baynham, Rector of Charlton, Dover.
 PAGDEN—FERRARI—April 19, at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, Frederick John Pagden, of Lincoln's-inn, to Sophia, elder daughter of the late Signor Adolfo Ferrari, of 32, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.
 WEST—KRATING—April 26, at St. John's Church, Lewisham, Albert West, solicitor, of Poultry-chambers, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., to Anne Maria, eldest daughter of the late Lorenzo Keating, of Cranfield Lodge, Wickham-road, Lewisham High-road.

DEATHS.

BROOKE—April 30, at 14, Queen Adelaide-road, Fenge, Zachary Brooke, of 51, Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitor, aged 73.
 MERRIFIELD—May 1, at 2, Dorset-gardens, Brighton, John Merrifield, barrister-at-law, aged 88.
 SAXELBY—April 24, at Leicester-place, Huli, John Saxelby, solicitor, aged 71.
 SEEDS—May 1, at 19, University-square, Belfast, Henry Seeds, solicitor, aged 61.
 WELLER—May 2, at Caterham Valley, William Weller, of the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, aged 63.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Winding up of Joint Stock Companies.

FRIDAY, April 27, 1877.
 LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Horrocks and Company, Limited.—The M.R. has fixed Monday, May 7, at 12, at his chambers, as the time and place for the appointment of an official liquidator.
 Kermor Fisheries and Reservoirs Company, Limited.—Creditors are required, on or before June 11, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Charles Henry Darbishire, Queen Anne's gate, Westminster. Monday, June 25, at 12, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.
 Patent Davit and Boat Detaching Company, Limited.—By an order made by V.O. Bacon, dated April 18, it was ordered that the above company be wound up. Tillyard, King at, Cheapside, solicitor for the petitioner.
 Patent Marazzo Marble Company, Limited.—By an order made by V.C. Malins, dated April 20, it was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the above company be continued. Mercer and Mercer, Cophthall court, solicitors for the petitioners.
 Patent Marazzo Marble Company, Limited.—Creditors are required, on or before May 28, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Thomas Stephen Evans, Bucklersbury. Mercer and Mercer, Cophthall court, solicitors for the liquidator.
 Sovereign and Belgian Star Coal Company, Limited.—Creditors are required, on or before May 22, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Flaxman Haydon, Bishopsgate within. Tuesday, June 5, at 11, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Friendly Societies Dissolved.

TUESDAY, May 1, 1877.

United Provident Friendly Society, White Horse Inn, Moretonhamstead, Devon. April 27

Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

FRIDAY, April 20, 1877.

Athey, Sophia, Rotherham, York. May 26. Athey v Athey, V.O. Hall. Badger, Rotherham.
 Bayne, George, Landport, Hanis, Grocer. May 17. Parnell v Parnell, V.C. Hall. Sole and Co, Aldermanbury.
 Booth, William, Sheffield, Grocer. June 1. Fisher v Shirley, V.C. Hall. Moore, Sheffield.
 Clark, Charles, Horncastle, Lincoln, Gent. May 25. Clark v Willson, V.C. Hall. Tweed, Horncastle.
 Dicketta, Alfred, Ryder st, St James's, Dairyman. May 15. Pryce v Dicketta, V.O. Bacon. Plater, Golden sq.
 Heaverman, Elizabeth, Leadsall st. May 29. Booth v Heaverman, V.C. Hall. Wright, Walbrook.
 Hill, John, North Barbourne, Worcester, Gent. May 15. Stallard v Surman, V.C. Malins. White, Bedford row.
 Mackenzie, Alexander, Lloyd sq, Pentonville, Watchmaker. May 26. Mackenzie v Mackenzie, M.R. Webb. Crosby sq.
 Parsley, James William, Gorleston, Suffolk, Smack Owner. May 25. Alison v Parsley, V.C. Malins. Clarke, Great Yarmouth.
 Waugh, John, Leamington, Warwick, M.D. May 19. Robinson v Munro, M.R. Blaker, Leamington.

TUESDAY, April 24, 1877.

Ayling, Charles Stuart, Lefevre terrace, Lefevre rd, North Bow, Gent. May 30. Ayling v Ayling, V.O. Bacon. Ellerton, Carey st, Lincoln's inn.

Barber, William, Hoyland Nether, York, Farmer. May 17. Barber v Wood, V.O. Hall. Badger, Rotherham
Clark, William, Eagle Brewery, Wellclose sq. June 1. Ardley v Thomas, V.O. Hall. Miller, Moorgate st
Cooper, Frederick, Fulneck Paddsey, York, Worsted Manufacturer. May 31. Cooper v Cooper, V.O. Malins. Smith, Birstall
Dredge, Frances, Wallington, Surrey. May 24. Hughes v Hughes, M.B.
Eves, George, Battersea park rd, Corn Dealer. May 26. Wright v Eves, V.C. Hall. Bati, Gray's inn sq

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

TUESDAY, April 17, 1877.

Aggas, William, King's Arms yard, Gent. June 1. Gatlif, Finsbury circus
Bainbridge, Thomas, Kirkandrews-on-Eden, Cumberland, Farmer. June 2. Monsey, Carlisle
Banks, John Sladen Marsh, Alkham, Kent, Esq. May 31. Stillwell, Dover
Chatter, John, Nottingham, Gent. July 1. Parsons, Nottingham
Coombe, William, East Tremollett, Cornwall, Yeoman. May 19. Coward and Coward, Launceston
Cox, Mary, Liverpool. April 30. Tyrer and Co, Liverpool
Crowdy, James, Sergeants' inn, Fleet st, Solicitor. May 12. Crowdy and Son, Sergeants' inn, Fleet st
Fox, Margaret, Redhill, Surrey. May 30. Cooke, Gray's inn sq
Greenfield, John Fyndale, Stanton Harcourt, Upper Norwood, Captain H.M.'s Royal Artillery. May 16. Jenkyn, Lincoln's inn fields
Greenree, Doynton Downes, Surbiton, Surrey, Esq. May 26. Fladgate and Co, Craven st, Strand
Hall, Susannah, Ely, Cambridge. May 24. Hall, Ely
Hall, Thomas, Eastbourne, Sussex, Gent. May 11. Francis, Monument yard
Harding, Henry, Kingscote, Gloucester, Carpenter. May 28. Francillon, Dursley
Hearn, William Thomas, Station rd, Woolwich, Licensed Victualler. May 31. Farnfield and Sampson, Queen Victoria st
Horton, Frederick, High st, Whitechapel, Jeweller. June 1. Gatlif, Finsbury circus
Bunt, Mary Ann, Church terrace, Camberwell. May 1. Schultz and Son, South sq, Gray's inn
Kay, John Lowder, Rev Greatworth, Northampton. July 13. Rawson and Co, Leeds
Kempson, Hannah, Cambridge. May 26. Fetch and Jarrold, Cambridge
King, Dorothy, Barrow-in-Furness. May 8. Taylor, Barrow-in-Furness
Lewis, Alexander Percival, Neeshit st, Homerton, Gent. June 1. Munckton and Co, Lincoln's inn fields
Marley, John Patton, Marske-by-the-Sea, York, Tailor. May 4. Standland, Middlesbrough
McGregor, Lucy Caroline, Amphill sq, Hampstead rd. June 15. Collier-Bristow and Co, Bedford row
Morgan, Robert Brooke, Brighton, Sussex, Esq. May 14. Leman and Co, Lincoln's inn fields
Moss, Solomon, Abbotts Bromley, Stafford, Blacksmith. May 11. Gardner and Sons, Rugeley
Owen, William, West Derby, Lancashire, Farmer. June 6. Radcliffe and Smith, Liverpool
Phillip, John, Louth, Lincoln, Gent. June 1. Bell, Louth
Read, Thomas, Nether Whitacre, Warwick, Gent. June 9. Joseph Read, Bloomsbury, Birmingham
Reynolds, Joseph William, Gloucester st, Pimlico, Gent. June 4. Rogers, Victoria st, Westminster
Reynold, John, Sheffield, Gent. June 25. Freston and Son, Sheffield
Saxon, George, Lime st. May 31. Argles and Rawlins, Gracechurch st
Swell, John, Halstead, Essex, Esq. May 12. Swell and Edwards, Greatham House, Old Broad st
Swell, Thomas, Dover, Kent, Gent. May 9. Baker, Bedford row
Stace, Joseph, Southampton, Surgeon. May 2. Goater, Southampton
Switbank, Sarah, Mirfield, York. May 10. Turner, Mirfield
Tanner, Edwin, Bristol, Commercial Traveller. June 1. Miller, Bristol
Taylor, Elizabeth, Ashelworth, Gloucester. May 31. Bretherton and Son, Gloucester
Taylor, James Eastwood, Whitworth, Lancashire, Surgeon. May 31. Earle and Co, Manchester
Taylor, Jane, Whitworth, Lancashire. May 31. Earle and Co, Manchester
Taylor, William, Ashelworth, Gloucester, Gent. May 31. Bretherton and Son, Gloucester
Tys, Joseph, Sheffield, Debt Collector. May 9. Bians, Sheffield
Ware, William, St Mary Church, Devon, Gent. June 17. Ware and Peachcroft, Plymouth
Wilkinson, Joe, Lindley, nr Huddersfield, Shopkeeper. May 14. Drake, Huddersfield
Worin, Thomas, Prittlewell, Essex, Farmer. June 25. Postans and Leadon, South sq, Gray's inn

FRIDAY, April 20, 1877.

Badcock, Robert, Freemantle, Hants, Gent. June 9. Hickman and Son, Southampton
Barbour, John Borthwick, Bournemouth, Hants, Doctor of Medicine. May 31. Wynne, Cornhill
Boydell, Charlotte Bridget, Hertford. May 23. Beachcroft and Thompson, King's rd, Bedford row
Brooks, John, Kingston-upon-Hull, Accountant. Aug 1. Middlemiss and Pearce, Hull
Butler, Edward, Llangedf Castle, Brecon, Clerk in Holy Orders. June 6. Ticehurst and Sons, Cheltenham
Clark, John, Woolwich, Gent. June 3. Pidcock, Woolwich
Clarke, Catherine, Derby terrace, West Croydon. May 30. Morgan and Co, Coleman st
Cook, Amelia, Lower Tottenham. June 5. Ramsay, Enfield
Dalton, John Edward, Leicester, Gent. July 19. Sainsbury, Leicester
Davies, James Jackson, Deptford, Kent, Pawnbroker. May 23. Lockyer, Deptford bridge

Elleray, George, Heathwaite, Westmoreland, Yeoman. June 18. Bownas, Windermere
Evans, John, sen, Macclesfield, Cheshire, Gent. June 1. Hand, Macclesfield
Gover, Henry, Courtlands, Somerset, Barrister-at-Law. May 31. Parker and Co, St Paul's churchyard
Haines, Richard, West Bromwich, Stafford, Coal Master. June 1. Dugan and Co, Walsall
Hallett, John Matthews, Hewood, Dorsetshire, Carpenter. June 1. Dommett and Canning, Chard
Harrison, Skill Benjamin, Kingston-upon-Hull, Ship Chandler's Foreman. July 1. Middlemiss and Pearce, Hull
Harrison, William, High st, Woolwich. May 31. Whale, Furnival's inn
Jackson, George, Stratford, Essex, Licensed Victualler. May 26. Bookland, Bishopgate st within
Larvie, Tudor, Colville sq, Baywater, Colonel Indian Artillery. June 1. Rogers and Co, Queen Anne's gate, Westminster
Lyons, Sarah, Fairclough st, Batty st, Commercial rd east. May 18. Chapman, Basinghall st
Manning, Hannah, Heath-and-Rauch, Bedford. June 6. Newton, Leighton Buzzard
Manning, William, Heath-and-Rauch, Bedford. June 6. Newton, Leighton Buzzard
Morley, James, Radford, Nottingham, Gent. May 29. Watson and Wadsworth, Nottingham
Rickards, George Holding, Piccadilly, Distiller. June 1. Capron and Co, Savile place
Ridgway, Mark William, Sydenham, Kent, Wine Merchant. May 31. Kingford and Co, Essex st, Strand
Robinson, William, Westbere House, Kent, Esq. May 15. Farrar and Co, Lincoln's inn fields
Ramsey, Andrew Burbridge, Whittington place, Highgate hill, Upper Holloway, Gent. May 16. Emmet and Son, Bloomsbury sq
Ratter, Charles, Kew green, Surrey, Victualler. May 30. Berkeley and Calcott, Lincoln's inn fields
Selfe, John, Knighton, Wilt, Farmer. May 31. Wilson and Co, Salisbury
Smith, Riehard, Edgbaston, Warwick, Gent. May 31. Wood and Son, Birmingham
Spearman, Robert Reay, Heddon, Northumberland, Esq. June 1. Gibson, Hexham
Stevens, James, Dartmouth place, Blackheath. June 1. Pitman and Lane, Nicholas lane
Stringer, Frances, Tulsa hill, Brixton. June 30. Arkcoll and Co, Tooley st, Southwark
Taylor, Sarah, Lake Lock, Stanley, York, Market Gardener. June 1. Turner, Rothwell
Thorne, Eliseus, Worcester park, Surrey, Warehouseman. May 31. Barnard, Westminster bridge rd
Unwin, Richard, Golden hill, Oldcott, Stafford, Shopkeeper. May 12. Turner, Newcastle-under-Lyme
Whitfield, Henry Wase, Dover, Kent, Lieut Gen H.M.'s Army. June 1. Robins and Peters, Basinghall st
Wingfield, Adriana Louisa, Chestow villas, Bayswater. May 24. Willoughby, Lancaster place, Strand

Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, April 27, 1877.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender in London.

Burali, Edward, Fore st, Furrer. Pet April 23. Brougham: May 8 at 12
Doddwell, Robert Valentine, Leadenhall st. Pet April 24. Hazlitt. May 9 at 12
To Surrender in the Country.
Adnams, William, Newbury, Berks, Corn Merchant. Pet April 25. Pinniger. Newbury, May 11 at 1
Carter, Giles, Barnstable, Plumber. Pet April 26. Bencaft. Barnstable, May 11 at 12
FitzPatrick, J H P, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Pet April 20. Cripps. Tunbridge Wells, May 9 at 3
Gilbert, James, and Margaret Gilbert, Nulley, Sussex, out of business. Pet April 25. Blaker. Lewes, May 9 at 12
Hacon, Martha, Ayle, Norfolk, Farmer. Pet April 9. Cooke. Norwich, May 10 at 5.30
Jacobs, James, Portsea, Hants, Outfitter. Pet April 25. Howard. Portsmouth, May 14 at 12
Jenkins, Leoline Cook, Northfield, Worcester, Farmer. Pet April 23. Cole. Birmingham, May 9 at 2
Kendall, Henry, Dalton-in-Furness, Mining Captain. Pet April 25. Foelthwaite. Ulverston, May 16 at 10
Mackay, Thomas Gardner, Pontefrey, Denbigh, Iron Manufacturer. Pet April 23. Reid. Wrexham, May 14 at 3
Potts, William, Reepham, Norfolk. Pet April 9. Cooke. Norwich, May 10 at 4
Smith, Arthur Heavens, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Solicitor. Pet April 23. Gale. Cheltenham, May 16 at 11

TUESDAY, May 1, 1877.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender in London.

Jary, Eldred, Brushfield st, Bishopgate, Manager to a Baker. Pet April 27. Keene. May 14 at 12
To Surrender in the Country.
Baxter, Samuel, and Elijah Baxter, Kidsgrove, Stafford, Grocers. Pet April 24. Tennant. Hanley, May 8 at 11.30
Grant, William, Henley-in-Arden, Warwick, Victualler. Pet April 26. Campbell. Warwick, May 12 at 3
Hardy, Charlotte, Cardiff, Innkeeper. Pet April 27. Langley. Cardiff, May 16 at 11
Hewlett, John Samuel, Cinderford, Gloucester, Boot Dealer. Pet April 26. Riddiford. Gloucester, May 11 at 2
Holm, Francis, Penryn, Cornwall, Shipwright. Pet April 25. Paul. Truro, May 12 at 11.30

Lawton, Seth, Backpool Fold, Lancashire, Restaurant Keeper. Pat April 26. Lister, Manchester, May 14 at 10.30
 Menid, George, Peterborough, Northampton, Builder. Pat April 28. Gaches, Peterborough, May 19 at 11
 Smalpeice, George Molins, Folkestone, Gent. Pat April 27. Furley, Canterbury, May 18 at 2.30
 Tomlinson, Charles, Bradford, Machine Broker. Pat April 27. Robinson, Bradford, May 15 at 9

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

Friday, April 27, 1877.
 Dodman, Harriett, Southampton, no occupation. April 24
 Evans, Thomas, Rossett, Denbigh, Butcher. March 21
 Tuesday, May 1, 1877.
 Jones, Thomas, Roath, Glamorgan, Grocer. April 25

Liquidations by Arrangement.

FIRST MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, April 27, 1877.
 Anstruther, John Newdigate, Maidenhead, Berks, Gent. May 18 at 11 at the Great Western Hotel, Praed st, Paddington. Britton, Maidenhead
 Aston, Edwin, Dennis park, Stafford, Colliery Manager. May 8 at 10.30 at offices of Wall, Union chambers, Stourbridge
 Atkinson, David, Wick rd, South Hackney, Baker. May 7 at 4 at the E Buck's Head, Chiltern st, Bethnal green rd
 Bateson, Henry James, Barrow-in-Furness, Grocer. May 10 at 2 at the Sun Hotel, Church st, Barrow-in-Furness. Simms, Barrow-in-Furness
 Bennett, James, Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire, Coal Merchant. May 9 at 3 at offices of Forshaw, Cannon st, Preston
 Bennett, Joseph, Kidderminster, Coal Dealer. May 9 at 3 at offices of Talbot, Church st, Kidderminster
 Bowen, Joseph, Normacott, Stafford, Commission Agent. May 8 at 2 at offices of Challinor, Chesapeake, Hanley
 Boyce, Oscar, Seven Sisters' rd, Holloway, Hairdresser. May 21 at 3 at the Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham st, Denby, Coleman at
 Brown, Samuel Girdler, Kingston, Surrey, General Shop Keeper. May 11 at 2 at the Albion Hotel, Working Station. Fenton, Highgate
 Brumby, William Ingley, Manby, Lincoln, Farmer. May 10 at 11 at offices of Sharpley, Louth
 Burnap, James Morison, Clement's lane, Merchant. May 10 at 3 at the Cannon st Hotel. Webb, Austin, Friars
 Butler, Francis William, Stamford st, Blackfriars, Carver. May 9 at 2 at 145, Chesapeake
 Byre, John, and Thomas Byre, Bristol, Drapers. May 8 at 1 at the Cannon st Hotel. Brittan and Co, Bristol
 Carmichael, William Henry, Kingston-upon-Hull, Hairdresser. May 7 at 3 at offices of Summers, Manor st, Kingston-upon-Hull
 Casswill, Thomas, Thornhill, York, Grocer. May 11 at 3 at offices of Badger, Compton chambers, Rotherham
 Chambers, James, Consett, Durham, Publican, May 10 at 12 at offices of Oliver and Co, Quayside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Chambers, John Arnold, Grange st, Hoxton, Cabinet Maker. May 14 at 3 at offices of Taylor and Jagoe, South st, Finsbury sq
 Cokayne, James, Sappelford, Nottingham, Chemist. May 11 at 12 at offices of Acton, Victoria st, Nottingham
 Cottle, William, Roath, Glamorgan, Market Gardener. May 7 at 11 at offices of Morgan and Scott, High st, Cardiff
 Cracknell, William, Diss, Norfolk, Tailor. May 18 at 2 at offices of Pullard, St Lawrence st, Ipswich
 Conway, Thomas, Birkenhead, Tallow Chandler. May 10 at 12 at offices of Sebright and Co, Clayton sq, Liverpool
 Coxwell, John Edward, Lee, Kent, Solicitor. May 8 at 11 at offices of Scard and Son, Gracechurch st
 Croft, Joseph, Sheffield, Tailor. May 4 at 3 at offices of Broomhead and Co, Bank chambers, George st, Sheffield
 Crossland, Jeremiah, Middlesbrough, Brick Manufacturer. May 7 at 11 at offices of Addenbrooke, Zetland rd, Middlesbrough
 Cummings, William, Durham, Grocer. May 12 at 2 at offices of Hope, Norfolk st, Sunderland
 Dimmack, Alfred, Bilston, Stafford, Metal Dealer. May 10 at 11 at offices of Barrow, Queen st, Wolverhampton
 Drury, Alfred, Kingston-upon-Hull, Joiner. May 14 at 3 at offices of Torry, Cogan's chambers, Bowdley lane, Kingston-upon-Hull
 Evans, David, and Henry Chalcider Evans, Swansea, Colliery Proprietors. May 14 at 11 at offices of Howell, Stapney st, Llansilly
 Foley, Charles Henry, Bristol, Builder. May 11 at 2 at offices of Clarke, Bristol chambers, Nicholas st, Bristol
 Fox, Enoch, Riddings, Darby, Boot Manufacturer. May 14 at 12 at offices of Black, Low pavement, Nottingham
 Godfrey, Valentine William, Sywell, Northampton, Farmer. May 9 at 12 at offices of Jeffery, Newland, Northampton
 Goodison, George, Leeds, Rush Manufacturer. May 15 at 3 at offices of Teale and Appleton, Trinity st, Leeds
 Griffin, Thomas Barnard, Liverpool, Clothier. May 11 at 2 at offices of Brabner and Court, North John st, Liverpool
 Hadwen, John Russell, Badley Carr, York, Grocer. May 15 at 10.30 at offices of Ridgway and Ridgway, Wellington st, Batley
 Hamblin, Eliza, Kilmerdon, Somerset, Shopkeeper. May 9 at 3 at offices of Dunn and Payne, King st, Frons
 Hammarley, John, Hanley, Pawnbroker. May 8 at 3 at offices of Lawrence, Chesham, Halesowen
 Harries, David, Mersby Tydd, Glamorgan, Butcher Merchant. May 7 at 1.30 at offices of Simons and Pless, Church st, Mersby Tydd
 Hastings, Robert, and Robert Harry Hastings, Stroud, Gloucester, Woollen Cloth Manufacturers. May 9 at 3 at the George Hotel, Huddersfield. Heelas, Stroud
 Hayden, William, Carnarvon, Organist. May 15 at 11 at offices of Williams, Porth-y-Aur
 Hill, Henry, Hays Knoll, Wicks, Farmer. May 8 at 11 at the Bell Hotel, Swindon. Lovett, Clitcliffe
 Hodgson, John, Bradford, Engineer. May 9 at 4 at offices of Atkinson, Tyrrist, Bradford
 Hogz, John, West Bromwich, Stafford, Boot Manufacturer. May 14 at 11 at offices of Rowley, New st, West Bromwich
 Horn, Charles Walter, Newington Butts, Wine Merchant. May 10 at 4 at 111, Chesapeake. Butcher, Bouvier st, Fleet st

Hook, William, Upwell, Cambridge, Farmer. May 10 at 12 at offices of Welchman and Carrick, Union place crescent, Wisbech
 Howden, George, Lincoln, Innkeeper. May 8 at 11 at offices of Page, Jun, Flaxgate, Lincoln
 Howell, Alfred, Houndsditch, Warehouseman. May 14 at 2 at 111, Chesapeake. Gowing and Mandale, Coleman st
 Hunt, Charles Thomas, Hereford, Butcher. May 8 at 2 at the Green Dragon Hotel, Broad st, Hereford. Boycott, Hereford
 Hurst, John Reed, and John Henry Hutchings, Liverpool, Blauit Manufacturers. May 14 at 11 at offices of Risson, Duke st, Liverpool
 James, Samuel, Warwick st, Regent st, Woolen Warehouseman. May 14 at 3 at offices of Licklater and Co, Walbrook
 James, Samuel Henry, Jan, Plymouth, Cabinet Maker. May 11 at 4 at offices of Brian, Freemasons' Hall, Cornwall st, Plymouth
 Jenkins, Richard, Swansea, Joiner. May 8 at 3 at offices of Smith and Co, Cambrian place, Swansea
 Jenkinson, Henry, Lincoln, Bootmaker. May 12 at 11 at offices of Jay, Bank st, Lincoln. Pave, jun, Lincoln
 Jobber, Abner, Willenhall, Stafford, Draper. May 9 at 11 at offices of Vaughan, Walsall st, Willenhall
 Johnson, George, Welsby, Lincoln. May 9 at 12 at offices of Haddesey and Haddesey, Royal Dock chambers, Great Grimby
 Jones, John William, Talybont, Carmarson, Draper. May 10 at 12 at the Castle Hotel, Conway. James, Llanrwst
 Jones, Thomas, Liverpool, Draper. May 8 at 3 at offices of Barrell and Rodway, Commerce court, Lord st, Liverpool
 King, Oswald Montague, Thundersley, Essex, Farmer. May 11 at 11 at the King's Head Inn, Rochford. Wood and Son, Rochford
 Kosack, Henry, South Shields, Durham, Clothier. May 7 at 3 at offices of Turner, Collingwood st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Lambert, Bennet, Norwich, Norfolk, no occupation. May 9 at 11 at offices of Wright and Barton, East Dereham
 Lambourn, William, Bainton, Oxford, Farmer. May 15 at 11 at offices of Mallam, High st, Oxford
 Lane, George, Worcester, Horse Dealer. May 7 at 12 at offices of Corbett, Avenue House, The Cross, Worces ar
 Leigh, George, Macclesfield, Cheshire, Saddler. May 14 at 3 at the George Hotel, Jorndange, Cheshire. Parrott and Co
 Lewis, Edward Dillon, Great Marlborough st, Solicitor. May 12 at 12 at offices of Apps, South sq, Gray's inn
 Lively, Edmund, Nelson, Lancashire, Glamorgan, Grocer. May 12 at 11.30 at the Cardiff Arms Hotel, Cardiff. Thomas, Pontypriid
 Long, David, Grove vale, East Dulwich, Coal Merchant. May 17 at 12 at offices of Shubbrook and Co, Gracechurch st. Courtenay and Croome, Gracechurch st
 Lupton, John, York, Coal Hawker. May 15 at 1 at offices of Wilkinson, St Helen's sq, York
 Maddick, George, sen, Catherine st, Strand, Printer. May 7 at 2 at the Devereux Tavern, Devereux court, Temple. Davis, Arundel st, Strand
 Maidment, George, Doncaster, York, Joiner. May 9 at 11 at offices of Peagram, Baxter gate, Doncaster
 Maddison, Thomas, Waterloo Blyth, Northumberland, Inspector of Nuisances. May 11 at 2 at offices of Jools, Newgate st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Mann, Edwin, Hove, Sussex, Hair Dresser. May 9 at 3 at offices of Cookburn, Duke st, Brighton
 Markwald, Marcus, Kingston-upon-Hull, Hat Manufacturer. May 8 at 2 at the Moseley Arms, Market st, Manchester. Laverack, Hull
 Maycock, Alfred Charles, Smethwick, Stafford, Grocer. May 10 at 11 at the Union Hotel, Union st, Birmingham. Shakespears, Oldbury
 McKenny, John, and Charles Osborne, Barnsley, York, Tailors. May 14 at 11 at offices of Senior, Regent st, Barnsley
 Minnitt, John Earp, Nottingham, Lace Manufacturer. May 11 at 12 at the George Hotel, George st, Nottingham. Thorpe and Thorpe, Nottingham
 Oldfield, William, Attercliffe, York, Cabinet Maker. May 10 at 3 at 1, Gresham buildings, Basinghall st. Lockyer, Gresham buildings
 Peecever, Edward, Reading, Berks, Tailor. May 9 at 3 at offices of Elkins, Forbury, Reading
 Pickersgill, Joseph, Leeds, Boot Manufacturer. May 10 at 12 at offices of Hook and Madley, White Horse st, Boar lane, Leeds
 Pimman, Sian, Bristol, Boot Manufacturer. May 9 at 2 at offices of Sibly, Exchange west, Bristol
 Ravenscroft, George Henry Octavious, Dover, Jeweller. May 11 at 12 at offices of Worsfold and Co, Queen Victoria st. Mowll, Dover
 Rawnsley, Edward, and Samuel Schofield, Bradford, York, Stinf Manufacturers. May 7 at 11.15 at offices of Watson and Dickons, Victoria chambers, Market st, Bradford
 Rawson, Robert, Porth, Cornwall, Gent. May 9 at 12 at offices of Dobell, Jan, Quay st, Truro
 Ripley, Dan, George Tindie, Alfred Rhodes Pearson, and Albert Ripley, Bradford, York, Worsted Spinners. May 9 at 11 at offices of Watson and Dickons, Victoria chambers, Market st, Bradford
 Rolston, Robert, Liverpool, Clogger. May 12 at 11 at offices of Lowe, Castle st, Liverpool
 Round, William, Kingwinford, Stafford, Grocer. May 11 at 11 at offices of Clulow, High st, Brierley hill
 Sage, David, Aberaman, Glamorgan, Beerhouse Keeper. May 12 at 11 at offices of Phillips, Canon st, Aberdare
 Samuel, William, Aberystwith, Cardigan, Shoemaker. May 8 at 11 at 29, Little Dargate st, Aberystwith. Samuel
 Shapley, George Thomas, St Thomas, Devon, Drayman. May 9 at 3.15 at offices of Friend, Post Office chambers, Exeter
 Shepherd, Robert, Wimbledon, Surrey, Draper. May 14 at 3 at offices of Moore, Bedford row
 Smith, John, Tenby, Innkeeper. May 21 at 10 at offices of Thomas, White Lion st, Tenby
 Swithenbank, Jarvis, Bradford, York, Draper. May 10 at 4 at offices of Atkinson, Tyrrist st, Bradford
 Sollory, William, Nottingham, out of business. May 16 at 12 at 14, Low pavement, Nottingham. Black
 Spink, Robert, and George Spink, Redcar, York, Grocers. May 9 at 11 at offices of Addenbrooke, Zetland rd, Middlesbrough
 Sutton, Frederick, Brook End Farm, Kempsey, Worcester, Farmer. May 8 at 11 at offices of Knott, Foregate st, Worcester
 Swindells, Joseph, Hyde, Cheshire, Hat Manufacturer. May 11 at 12 at offices of Hiltner, Clarendon place, Hyde

Thynne, John Frederick, Tavistock, Devon, Professor of Music. May 9 at 12 at offices of Briggs, Church lane, Tavistock
 Tigne, John Joseph, Fountain court, Aldermanbury, Stay Manufacturer. May 16 at 3 at offices of Lumsley and Lumsley, Old Jewry chambers
 Tonge, Samuel Bardsley, Stalybridge, Lancashire, Grocer. May 9 at 3 at the Commercial Inn, Melbourne st, Stalybridge. Buckley and Miller, Stalybridge
 Trimming, William Henry, Commercial rd, Peckham, Waiter. May 12 at 4 at offices of May, Princes st, Spitalfields
 Washorn, James, Eastbourne, Sussex, Builder. May 14 at 11 at the Bear Hotel, Cliffe, Lewes. Hillman
 Ward, Thomas, Portobello, Stafford, Contractor. May 10 at 11 at offices of Vaughan, Walsall st, Willenhall
 Welby, Samuel, Warrington, Lancashire, Jeweller. May 10 at 3 at offices of Davies and Brook, Market place, Warrington
 Weston, Stephen, Heolfach, nr Ystrad, Labourer. May 9 at 12.30 at the Public Hall Offices, Treherbert. Howells, Treherbert
 Whittes, Hannah, St Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, Lodging House Keeper. May 14 at 12 at offices of Meadows and Elliott, Havelock rd, Hastings
 Wilkinson, Martin, Frizington, Cumberland, Grocer. May 15 at 3 at offices of McKelvie, Sandhills lane, Whitehaven
 Williamson, James, Blackpool, Lancashire, Tailor. May 14 at 11 at offices of Rowley and Co, Clarence buildings, Booth st, Manchester
 Wolstenholme, John, sen, Bury, Lancashire, Druggist. May 16 at 2 at the Clarence Hotel, Spring gardens, Manchester. Watson, Bury
 Wood, Thomas John, Ripon, Grocer. May 17 at 1 at offices of Coppin and Dent, Low Skellgate, Ripon
 Wyatt, John, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, General Draper. May 7 at 12 at 8, York st, Manchester. Tennant, Hauley J &

TUESDAY, May 1, 1877.

Adley, Thomas, Cudworth, York, Shopkeeper. May 14 at 11 at the Coach and Horses Hotel, Barnsley. Gray, Barnsley
 Allbutt, George Ernest, Birmingham, Draper. May 14 at 12 at offices of Wood and Son, Waterloo st, Birmingham
 Allen, John, Winslow, Buckingham, Shoemaker. May 11 at 11 at offices of Merton and Stockton, High st, Banbury
 Amey, Samuel, Newton Abbot, Devon, Glass Dealer. May 17 at 1 at the Bude Haven Hotel, Sidwell st, Exeter. Creed, Newton Abbot
 Armstrong, John, Haltwhistle, Northumberland, Builder. May 21 at 3 at offices of Carrick and Co, Haltwhistle
 Auld, Josiah, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Grocer. May 15 at 2 at offices of Garbutt, Collingwood st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Bainbridge, John, West Hartlepool, Durham, out of business. May 16 at 3 at offices of Wilson, Church st, West Hartlepool
 Barron, William, Kingston-upon-Hull, Grocer. May 10 at 12 at offices of Cross, Parliament st, Kingston-upon-Hull
 Benjamin, Solomon, Commercial rd east, Wholesale Clothier. May 14 at 3 at offices of Barnett, Palmerston buildings, Old Broad st
 Bennett, John, Worcester, Shopkeeper. May 9 at 11 at offices of Tree, The Avenue, Cross, Worcester
 Berridge, William, Leicester, Tailor. May 14 at 3 at offices of Fowler and Co, Friar lane, Leicester
 Blackaby, Charles, ann Ezra Blackaby, Cornwall rd, Notting hill, Straw Manufacturers. May 10 at 2 at the Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons' avenue, Eastleigh st. Hicks, London wall
 Blackburn, Henry, Warrington, Surrey, Gent. May 9 at 12 at offices of Chester and Co, Staple inn, Holborn
 Bosley, John, Huntingdon Farm, Hereford, Farmer. May 17 at 10 at offices of James and Bodenham, St Peter st, Hereford
 Brasington, Henry, Cheddleton Grange, out of business. May 14 at 3 at offices of Challinor and Company, Derby st, Leek. Shaw, Leek
 Brayshaw, William, Chesterfield, Derby, Plumber. May 14 at 12 at the Star Hotel, Market place, Chesterfield. Black
 Browne, Charles Frederick, Woodbridge, Suffolk, Draper. May 18 at 12 at offices of Emerson, Rampant Horse st, Norwich
 Cable, Wesley Cable, Aberystwyth, Mon. Shoemaker. May 14 at 11 at offices of Morgan, Commercial st, Pontypool
 Cadhead, Normanud, Wyle, Coleman st, Commission Agent. May 16 at 2 at offices of Shearnah, Gresham st
 Carne, George, Liverpool, Marine Store Dealer. May 21 at 12 at offices of Carruthers, Clayton sq, Liverpool
 Cheetham, Sydney, Oldham, Lancashire, Builder. May 16 at 3 at offices of Buckley and Clegg, Clegg st, Oldham
 Clark, John, Chesterfield, Derby, Confectioner. May 14 at 12 at offices of Jephson and Co, Knifesmith gate, Chesterfield. Swaffield, Chesterfield
 Clayton, William, Joseph Stott, Thomas Suthers, and William Gibson, Todmorden, Lancashire, Joiners. May 14 at 11.30 at the Mitre Hotel, Cathedral yard, Manchester. Craven, Todmorden
 Cooker, Robert, Caiver, Derby, Licensed Victualler. May 14 at 1 at the County Hotel, Derby. Brookhead, Bakewell
 Collier, Sydney, Rouppel st, Blackfriars rd, Feather Merchant. May 8 at 2 at offices of Chidley, Old Jewry
 Cooke, Jonathan, Southport, Lancashire, Joiner. May 15 at 2 at the Highton Arms Hotel, Highton st, Southport. Parkinson, Liverpool
 Craft, George, Great Misenden, Buckingham, Farmer. May 26 at 2 at offices of Reader and Sons', Temple st, Aylesbury. Reader, Gray's inn sq
 Daniel, James William, Birmingham, Baker. May 16 at 11 at offices of Solomon, Ann st, Birmingham
 Davies, George, and David Davies, Llandilofawr, Carmarthen, Deal Merchants. May 18 at 11 at the Half Moon Hotel, Llandilofawr. Bishop, Llandilow
 Davies, Thomas, Penryn, Cardigan, Farmer. May 11 at 11 at offices of Evans, Queen st, Carmarthen
 Davis, Benjamin Darke, Crown buildings, Crown court, Old Broad st, Stationer. May 11 at 3 at offices of Andrews and Mason, Ironmonger lane. Emmott, Budge row
 Dean, Nicholas, Stockton, Durham, Builder. May 10 at 2 at offices of Best, St John's rd, Stockton
 Demaine, Joseph, Bradford, York, Builder. May 10 at 2 at offices of Barry and Robinson, Charles st, Bradford
 Errord, Henry, Sheffield, Merchant. May 14 at 2.30 at rooms of Aldice court, High st, Sheffield. Watson and Egan
 Field, Henry, Birmingham, Spoon Manufacturer. May 5 at 10.15 at offices of East, Eldon chambers, Cherry st, Birmingham

Feord, Georgiana, and Harry Harper Stickings, Ashford, Kent, Auctioneers. May 16 at 3 at offices of Duncan and Co, Bloomsbury sq. Hallett and Co
 Freeman, George, Leicester, Grocer. May 16 at 1 at offices of Wright, Belvoir st, Leicester
 Froggatt, Thomas, Dudley, Worcester, Auctioneer. May 15 at 11 at offices of Tinsley, Priory st, Dudley
 Fruh, Paul Ernst, Harrogate, York, Fancy Dealer. May 17 at 3 at offices of Turner, Park sq, Leeds
 Garland, Henry James, Bath, Carpenter. May 14 at 11 at offices of Barrum, Northumberland buildings, Bath
 Gay, John Charles, Richmond, Surrey, Tea Merchant. May 14 at 12 at the Salvation Tavern, Newgate st. Knox, Newgate st
 Hagne, Joseph, Moss Side, nr Manchester, Builder. May 14 at 3 at offices of Bond and Son, Dickinson st, Manchester
 Hill, Mary Ann, James st, Old st, Trimming Manufacturer. May 16 at 2 at 145, Cheapside. Nethersole
 Hopkinson, John, and John Tingle Hopkinson, Troway, Eokington, Derby, Nurseryman. May 12 at 12 at offices of Patteson, Queen st, Sheffield
 Horne, William, Lendon Villa, Harlesden, Builder. May 15 at 12 at offices of Allingham, Old Broad st
 Horsfield, John, and Alfred Wilman, Savile Town, York, Woolen Manufacturers. May 17 at 2 at the Wellington Hotel, Dewsbury. Scholes and Son, Dewsbury
 Horton, Jacob Henry, Birmingham, Butcher. May 17 at 3 at offices of Rowlands and Bagnall, Colmore row, Birmingham
 Hudson, George, Lockington, York, Farmer. May 14 at 1 at offices of Bainton, Lairgate, Beverley
 Humphries, James, Shaverston, Gloucester, Beerhouse Keeper. May 12 at 11 at offices of Preen, Regent st, Cheltenham
 Hutwood, William, Ipswich, Suffolk, Coach Builder. May 19 at 3 at Pearce's Rooms, Prince's st, Ipswich. Hill, Ipswich
 Hutchinson, Wotton, Canterbury, Horse Dealer. May 14 at 2 at the Fleur-de-Lis Hotel, Canterbury. Minter, Folkestone
 Hyde, William, Worcester, Butcher. May 15 at 12 at offices of Bentley, Foregate st, Worcester
 Jackson, John, Sheffield, Coal Merchant. May 11 at 4 at offices of Goe, Fiver lane, Sheffield. Binns, Sheffield
 Jackson, Thomas Charles, and George Kerman Jackson, Rotherham, York, Fruiters. May 16 at 12 at offices of Weir, Church st, Rotherham. Evans, Rotherham
 James, Frederick, Wathen Margetts, and Job Brookes, Woodlands, Mills, nr Stroud, Rops Manufacturers. May 15 at 11 at the Bell Hotel, Southgate st, Gloucester. Kearsey and Parsons, Stroud
 Johns, Thomas Henry, Brynmawr, Brecon, out of business. May 14 at 2 at offices of Tribe and Co, High st, Newport, Mon. Shepard, Tredegar
 Johnson, George, Weelsby, Lincoln, Builder. May 9 at 12 at offices of Haddelsey and Haddelsey, Royal Dock chambers, Great Grimsby
 Jones, Benjamin, Sheffield, out of business. May 16 at 11 at offices of Binney and Sons, Queen st chambers, Sheffield
 Jones, Walter, Shirley, Surrey, Carman. May 11 at 4.30 at the Greyhound Hotel, High st, Croydon. Carpenter, Trafalgar sq
 Jopling, Joseph, Vauxhall walk, Lambeth, Builder. May 17 at 2 at the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn. Sweeting, Southampton st, Holborn
 Keen, James, Beighton, Derby, Contractor. May 8 at 12 at offices of Patteson, Queen st, Sheffield
 Kitchen, Thomas, High st, Southwark, Hop Merchant. May 17 at 2 at the Cannon st Hotel. Sole and Co, Aldermanbury
 Knight, William, High st, Putney, Builder. May 14 at 11 at offices of Haynes and Sons, Grecian chambers, Devereux court, Temple
 Kosmann, Abraham, Bloomsbury place, Merchant. May 24 at 3 at the Inns of Court Hotel, High Holborn. Lewis and Lewis, Ely place
 Leach, William, Melton Mowbray, Leicester, Grocer. May 16 at 11 at offices of Barker, Leicester st, Melton Mowbray
 Lemon, Lemon, Derrick st, Rotherhithe, Clothier. May 23 at 2 at offices of Swaine, Cheapside
 Livesey, Robert, Nottingham, Screw Manufacturer. May 15 at 11 at 14, Low pavement, Nottingham. Black
 Marsh, Isaac, Castleford, York, Builder. May 9 at 4.30 at the Queen Hotel, Leeds
 Martin, James William, Botcherby, Cumberland, Law Clerk. May 14 at 2 at 3, Carruthers court, Scotch st, Carlisle. Wannop
 McCue, Andrew, Birmingham, Brass Founder. May 5 at 11.15 at offices of East, Eldon chambers, Cherry st, Birmingham
 Merrill, William, Doncaster, York, Fishmonger. May 12 at 11 at offices of Hodgson, Bank st, Sheffield
 Methven, George Cruickshank, Manchester, Linen Merchant. May 14 at 3 at the Falstaff Hotel, Market place, Manchester. Ward, Manchester
 Mobbs, William Adcock, Towcester, Northampton, Butcher. May 16 at 2 at offices of Sheppard, Towcester
 Moore, Alfred William, Llandport, Hants, Grocer. May 16 at 4 at offices of King, North st, Portsea
 Morris, John, Norwich, Tailor. May 23 at 11 at offices of Winter and Francis, St Giles st, Norwich
 Mountford, David, Birmingham, Engineer. May 14 at 3 at offices of Wright and Marshall, Town Hall chambers, New st, Birmingham
 Nash, Richard, Birmingham, Baker. May 11 at 3 at offices of Jaques, Cherry st, Birmingham
 Newbery, John, Bathpool, Somerset, Merchant. May 14 at 11 at offices of Kite, East st, Tannock
 Nicholson, Archibald, Liverpool, Draper. May 15 at 2 at offices of Lawrence and Dixon, Lord st, Liverpool
 Oates, Joseph, Bradford, Fish Salesman. May 14 at 3 at offices of Hudson, Queensgate, Bradford
 Painter, William Thomas, Deddington, Oxford, no occupation. May 18 at 2 at the Clarendon Hotel, Corn Market st, Oxford. Burion, Sergeants' inn, Fleet st
 Pare, Charles Henry, Aston, Warwick, Jeweller. May 14 at 3 at offices of Wood and Son, Waterloo st, Birmingham
 Patteson, John, Stafford, Shoe Manufacturer. May 15 at 3 at the Three Tuns Inn, Galsgate st, Stafford. Twynnam, Rugby
 Pitt, William Alfred, Grayland's rd, Peckham, Commercial Clerk. May 9 at 3 at offices of Cooper, Chancery lane.

Porritt, George, and John Platts Bedford, Cleckheaton, York, Flannel Manufacturers. May 16 at 10 at the George Hotel, Cleckheaton. Carr and Cadman, Cleckheaton.

Ratchiffe, Edward Warneford, Eardisland Mill, Hereford, Miller. May 17 at 12 at offices of White, Corn sq. Leominster.

Restall, James, Portsea, Ham's, Pork Butcher. May 10 at 4 at offices of King, North st, Portsea.

Rogers, Andrew Richard, Great Western rd, Paddington, Oilman. May 12 at 2 at 11, John st, Bedford row. Drew.

Rogers, Philip, Stone, Stafford, Licensed Victualler. May 15 at 2 at the Crown Hotel, Stone. Welch, Longton.

Ruscol, Joseph, Sedgley, Stafford, Carter. May 18 at 3 at offices of Bowen, Mount Pleasant, Bilston.

Shaw, Edwin, Millbridge, York, Bobbin Turner. May 15 at 2 at offices of Scholes and Son, Leeds rd, Dewsbury.

Silcock, Laurence, Warrington, Provision Dealer. May 16 at 12 at offices of Moore, Upper Bank st, Warrington.

Smedley, Samuel, Nottingham, Painter. May 14 at 12 at offices of Parsons, Eldon chambers, Wheelersgate, Nottingham.

Smith, Charles, Leicester, Confectioner. May 16 at 3 at offices of Wright, Belvoir st, Leicester.

Smith, Charles, and Matthew Edward Hiatt, Tarrington, Hereford, Millers. May 14 at 11 at the Imperial Hotel, Great Malvern. Piper, Ledbury.

Smith, Edwin, and Ellen Maria Tidcombe, Bath, Milliners. May 11 at 11 at offices of Clark, Union st, Bath.

Steward, Eli, Birmingham, Glass Dealer. May 14 at 10.15 at offices of East, Eldon chambers, Cherry st, Birmingham.

Studdy, Henry William, Modena terrace, Westbourne park, no occupation. May 9 at 1 at offices of Burr, St Paul's churchyard.

Thomas, Edwin, Llwynypid, Glamorgan, Builder. May 10 at 3 at offices of Alexander, St Mary st, Cardiff. Spencer, Cardiff.

Thompson, Thomas Heriot, Southport, Lancashire, Commission Agent. May 14 at 3 at offices of Trefall, Lord st, Southport.

Thornton, John, Bourn, Lincoln, Innkeeper. May 16 at 10.30 at offices of Deacom and Wilkins, Cross st, Peterborough.

Truman, George, Birmingham, Fire Iron Manufacturer. May 7 at 12 at offices of East, Eldon chambers, Cherry st, Birmingham.

Tuck, George, Byker, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. May 16 at 12 at offices of Taylor, Grey st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Turner, Joseph, Swadincote, Derby, out of business. May 14 at 12 at the White Hart Hotel, High st, Burton-on-Trent. Taylor, Burton-on-Trent.

Vanner, George, Blandford Forum, Dorset, Carpenter. May 16 at 12 at offices of Atkinson, Eastway House, Blandford.

Walker, Alfred, Macclesfield, Cheshire, Druggist. May 18 at 3 at the Queen's Hotel, Macclesfield. Parrott and Co.

Ward, Samuel, Willenhall, Stafford, Whitesmith. May 16 at 1 at offices of Baker, Walsall st, Willenhall.

Waters, John, Begelly Bottom, Pembroke, Grocer. May 12 at 2 at offices of Lascelles, Narberth.

Watts, George, Torquay, Devon, Carver. May 17 at 11 at the Half Moon Hotel, Exeter. Francis and Baker, Newton Abbot.

White, Benjamin, Watlington, Oxford, Chair Turner. May 18 at 3 at offices of Rawson, Church sq, High Wycombe.

Williams, Frank, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Bootmaker. May 16 at 3 at the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn. Urry.

Willis, John, Warden, nr Hexham, Northumberland, Miller. May 16 at 16 at offices of Baly, Hexham.

Willmott, William, jun, Birmingham, Fancy Leather Case Manufacturer. May 18 at 11 at offices of Ansell, Waterloo st, Birmingham.

Wylam, Robson, Shiny row, Durham, Innkeeper. May 17 at 12 at offices of Pascoe, Collingwood st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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at the Mart; and of the Auctioneers, 33, Old Jewry, E.C.

SURREY.

Ten miles from London.—A valuable and important Freehold Estate, consisting of two residences, with beautiful grounds and meadow land, in all about 36 acres, with immediate possession. This estate, besides its residential advantages, is well situated for building operations, being only about half a mile from West Croydon Station, and having two frontages to main roads.

MESSES. BLAKE, SON, & HADDOCK will SELL, by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, City, on WEDNESDAY, 16th MAY, at TWO o'clock, in One or more Lots, the IMPORANT FREEHOLD ESTATE, comprising the two residences known as "Broad Green Lodge" and "The Cedars," situated in the main London road, Croydon, with stabling, cottages, outbuildings, beautiful gardens and grounds, with fine forest and other trees, ornamental water, fountains, summer-houses, &c., capital kitchen gardens, green-houses, and meadows, in all about 26 acres. This estate, which is about half a mile from West Croydon Station, has important frontages of about 480 feet to the main London road, and about the same to the Mitcham-road, and offers great advantages for building operations, which could be carried out without interfering with the residences, gardens, and grounds. Possession of the whole estate will be given on completion of the purchase.

Particulars and conditions of sale, with views and plan, may be had at the Mart; of

Messrs. DRUMMONDS, ROBINSON, & TILL, Solicitors, Croydon; and at the Auctioneers' offices, 33, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, E.C. and Croydon.

Freehold Investment.—Corner Block—Panton-street and Oxendon-street, Haymarket.—Speculative Site for Public Hall, Restaurant, Hotel, or Club. With possession.

MR. BEAL is instructed to offer for SALE, by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of MAY, 1877, at ONE for TWO o'clock precisely, valuable FREEHOLD AREA of nearly 2,500 feet, in Panton-street and Oxendon-street, and Freehold House and Shop, being No. 8, Panton-street, close to the Haymarket, is the centre of proposed important local and metropolitan improvements, offering available space for public hall, restaurant, hotel, or club.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of

Messrs. WILLOUGHBY & COX, Solicitors, 13, Clifford's-lane, E.C.; at the Mart; and of the Auctioneer, 20, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.

THE KEARSNEY ABBEY

And picturesque Freehold Domain of 90a. 2r. 32p., near Dover, Kent. — A substantial, castellated Tudor Mansion, a charming retreat, close to the English Channel for yachting, with curtilage and appointments, and attractive surroundings in stables, gardens, park, lake, river, wood, and ruined abbey. Close to Kearsney Station on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, three miles from Dover, five miles from Folkestone, six from Walmer, eleven from Canterbury.

M^R. BEAL is directed by the Executors of the late F. Lyon Barrington, Esq., to offer for SALE, by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, at ONE for TWO o'clock precisely, the KEARSNEY ABBEY MANSION and ESTATE of 90a. 2r. 32p., a beautiful Residential Freehold Domain. The mansion, on a terraced elevation, was built, regardless of cost, by the late Mr. Fecor; it has been recently modernized and decorated in the most attractive style, having numerous dormitories for servants, but bed-rooms, splendid drawing room 28ft. by 20ft., with coved ceiling 14ft. high, decorated with great taste, library 32ft. by 20ft., and adjacent tower room, dining-room, nobly proportioned, 30ft. by 21ft., study, boudoir, and morning-rooms, grand billiard-room with emblazoned windows, suites of bachelors' rooms with approaches to garden, terrace, and conservatory, handsome corridor nearly 50ft. long. The offices are complete; stabling for fourteen horses and standing for six carriages, farmery with cow stalls, piggeries, poultry yard, pleasure grounds of great beauty, with lake, waterfall, ruins of Kearsney Abbey, and the River Dour flowing through the demesne, the whole beautifully timbered and undulating from the banks of the lake to the wooded heights surrounding, forming a park-like estate of great beauty and attractiveness.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of Messrs. GAMLEN & SONS, Solicitors, No. 3, Gray's-inn-square; or

W. H. HUDSON, Esq., 1, Furnival's-inn; at the Mart; and of the Auctioneer, 20, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W.

WHITECHAPEL.

The Hogarth Estate.—Valuable Reversion to a Freehold Estate in 25 years, the gross rents of which at present amount to £3,600 per annum, derived from 106 residences, shops, dwelling-houses, including a public-house; in addition two sets of stabling, let respectively to the London General Omnibus Company and Mr. Fairclough, the well-known carman, &c., with immediate possession of a Freehold Ground-rent of £54 per annum, secured upon the above until the estate reverts, affording an opportunity of securing a sound improving investment.

MESSRS. TATHAM are instructed to offer for SALE, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., in One Lot, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, at ONE o'clock precisely, the above valuable PROPERTY, bounded on the east by Grove-street, on the west by Backchurch-lane, and is intersected by Christian, Batty, and Berner-streets. The Estate consists of the following houses, &c.:—Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32, Grove-street; Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, and 33, Batty-street; Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, and 33, Batty-street; Nos. 20, 22, 24 (the Red Lion), 26, 28, 30, and 32, Batty-street; Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Batty-place; Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Batty-court; Nos. 1 and 2, Joy's-court; Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Hampshire-court; Nos. 4 and 4a, Hampshire-place; Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Marden's place; Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, and 33, Berner-street; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27, Batty-gardens; Nos. 108, 110, 112, and 114, Backchurch-lane; Stables, yard, &c. The houses are in the occupation of respectable tenants, and are in a fair state of repair.

Particulars and conditions of sale, with plan, may be obtained of Messrs. BRETTELL, SMYTHE, & BRETTELL, Solicitors, 2, Staple-inn, W.C.;

and of Messrs. TATHAM, Land Agents and Surveyors, 27, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, WOODSBURY DOWN, STOKE NEWINGTON.

Within 10 minutes' walk of the Finsbury-park Station.—Eligible long Leasehold Residential or Building Estate, having long frontages to Woodbury Down and the Green-lanes, comprising an old-fashioned, two-storied family mansion, with about 1 acre 4 perches of pleasure grounds, with conservatory, kitchen garden, stables, coach house, and the usual outbuildings. The mansion contains ground floor, outer and inner hall, vestibule, noble drawing room, ante room, dining room, library, school room, smoking room, well-arranged domestic offices, water-closet, &c. On the first floor are five principal bed rooms and two dressing rooms, and seven minor bed rooms, water-closet, &c., approached by principal and secondary staircases. In the basement is good cellage. The whole is of the estimated value of £180 per annum, but will be sold with possession.

MESSRS. TATHAM have received instructions to SELL the above valuable PROPERTY, by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, at ONE o'clock precisely, in One Lot, unless previously disposed of by private contract. It is held from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for a term which ninety-three years are now unexpired, at the exceedingly moderate ground-rent of £40 lbs. per annum. As a building estate the property offers eligible frontages for the erection of high-class villas, which would command rentals of £120 per annum each.

Particulars and conditions of sale, with plan, may be obtained of Messrs. MESSENGER & MESSENGER, Solicitors, No. 1, Cophthall-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.;

and of Messrs. TATHAM, Land Agents and Surveyors, 27, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C.

YATTON, SOMERSETSHIRE.

Nine miles from Bristol, and 2½ miles from Yatton Station of the Great Western Railway.

CLEEVE COURT ESTATE AND MANOR OR LORDSHIP OF YATTON.

M^R. GEO. NICHOLS has received instructions from the Trustees of the Will of Robert Castle, Esq., Deceased, to offer for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the COLLEGE-GREEN HOTEL, in the city of BRISTOL, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of MAY, 1877, at ONE for TWO o'clock precisely, in the Afternoon, in One Lot, and subject to conditions of sale,

The beautiful and picturesque RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, known as Cleeve Court, situate at Cleeve, in the parish of Yatton, in the county of Somerset, comprising a commodious and well-built Mansion, with the Offices, Buildings, Gardens, and Pleasure Grounds thereto belonging; and several Dwelling-houses, Arable and Meadow Lands, Woods, and Plantations, containing in the whole 562a. 2r. 39p., or thereabouts, late in the possession and occupation of the said Robert Castle, and now of his Widow and her Tenants.

Together with the MANOR or LORDSHIP of YATTON, with the Rights, Royalties, Chief Rents, Mines, Minerals, Easements, and Appurtenances thereto belonging.

The well-known picturesque scenery of Cleeve Toot and Goblins Combe are in the private grounds of the Estate.

There is a large quantity of timber on the Property, and the greater portion of the Estate contains valuable beds of coal, limestone, and iron ore.

Some years since, when the late owner occupied the property, same was preserved and plentiful, and there are still great facilities in the way of woods and otherwise for the preservation of game on the Estate.

The late owner acquired the Estate in numerous purchases, extending over a series of years, and in the result amalgamated valuable properties in a ring fence, and by a large outlay much improved and modernized the Mansion.

The climate of the district is salubrious, and in its entirety the Estate, as a residential one, is highly attractive.

The Property will be sold subject to existing tenancies of parts thereof, details of which will appear in the printed particulars of sale.

Immediate possession of the Mansion and Woods can be given.

Photographs of the Mansion and Private Grounds may be seen, and cards to view the Estate, and detailed particulars, obtained on application to the Auctioneer, 55, Broad-street, Bristol;

Messrs. HORE & MONKHOUSE, Solicitors, 5, Commerce-chambers, Lord-street, Liverpool; or Messrs. SALMON & HENDERSON, Solicitors, 50, Broad-street, Bristol.

HANTS.

Residential Estate of about 300 acres (Land Tax Redeemed), with possession, situate in the choicest part of the county, known as the Swannore House Estate in the parish of Droxford, and within about 2½ miles of the town of Bishop's Waltham (which has a branch Railway station in connection with the London and South-Western Railway), about five miles from Botley, a station on the London and South-Western Railway, nine miles from Fareham, and about thirteen miles from Winchester, Southampton, and Portsmouth.

MESSRS. C. B. SMITH & GOLDSMITH have received instructions from B. P. Shearer, Esq., to SELL, by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, London, E.C., on TUESDAY, JUNE 19th, 1877, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon precisely, this attractive and picturesque ESTATE (unless an acceptable offer be previously made for the same). The Mansion is situate in a beautiful Park, of nearly 100 acres (of which about 25 acres are at present under tillage), close to the village and church of Swannore (where there is a Post Office), and about two miles from the village and church of Droxford, in which church there are faculty seats belonging to the Mansion. It is a family residence, containing four reception-rooms, spacious domestic offices, fifteen bed and dressing rooms, conservatory, is approached by two carriage drives, with lodge entrances, sheltered by well-grown plantations, and surrounded by tastefully laid out pleasure grounds and shrubberies, in which are avenues of yew and other ornamental trees, amongst which are some very fine specimens evergreens. The kitchen gardens are large and productive, arranged with great care and judgment, having division walls, so as to insure a regular succession of fruit. There is a good supply of water, and the stable accommodation is ample. The remainder of the Estate comprises about 30 acres of wood, and abt 169 acres of arable land, laid out as a Farm, and having ample and well-arranged farm-house and buildings, at a convenient distance from the Mansion. There are also twelve labourer's cottages upon the Estate. The extensive and diversified views from the Mansion, with its southern aspect and great elevation of nearly 400 feet above the sea-level, are uninterrupted to the sea-coast, and embrace varied, rich, and magnificent landscape scenery, with the Solent, the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth Hill, and the New Forest in the distance. The woods are very ornamental in character, and interspersed by tastefully arranged walks and drives. The neighbourhood is all that can be desired, and the Estate has the advantage of being placed in one of the most commanding situations in the county, adjoining well-stocked preserves, in nearly the centre of the Hambledon Hunt, and within easy reach of the meets of the H.H. and Haslemey Hounds.

Particulars and conditions of sale, with plans and views annexed, may be had, on and after the 1st day of May next, of

Messrs. GUNNER, KENNY, & HELLARD, Solicitors, Bishop's Waltham, Hants

(from whom also, and the Auctioneers, orders to view may be obtained); at the Auction Mart, London; of Mr. WILLIAM HOBBS, Estate Agent, 31, Bishopsgate-street, Bank, London; and of Messrs. SMITH & GOLDSMITH, Land Agents and Auctioneers, Fareham, Wickham, and Portsea, Hants.

[For continuation of Sales see Back Page.]